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VOLUME L. THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

HOUNDED TO DEATH.

Suicide of Miss Jessie Z. White at Joliet, Ill.

DRAMATIC ENDING OF A LIFE.

She Shoots Herself Through the Heart on Chicago Street.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS THE CAUSE.

Annoyed by an Unknown Villain Whom She Had Repulsed.

RESULT OF SYSTEMATIC PERSECUTION.

JOLIET, Ill., March 19.—[Special.]—A beautiful young lady, driving a handsome black horse hitched to a stylish-looking top-buggy, was noticed at an early hour this evening driving up and down Chicago street. Wherever she would meet acquaintances passing along the street she would smile at them and bow her acknowledgment of salutes extended by young men passing at the time.

When opposite the opera-house and near the entrance to the Hotel Munroe she was seen to rein up her horse and stop. She leaned forward and picked up a pasteboard box from the bottom of the buggy, opened it, took out a revolver, and with all the coolness possible and without any signs of excitement placed the muzzle against her left breast and fired. She threw up her arms, and as she fell forward in the buggy the revolver dropped into the street. The horse, instead of being alarmed at the report of the revolver, turned toward the curbing and stopped directly in front of the entrance to the Hotel Munroe.

A number of citizens on the opposite side of the street heard the report of the revolver, one of whom, John McGraw, rushed toward the buggy and was just in time to catch the young lady in his arms as she was about to pitch head first into the street. McGraw carried his burden up-stairs and into the parlor of the Hotel Munroe, where she was deposited on a lounge.

A nasty examination was made, and it was found that she was shot directly through the heart, and after giving one or two gasps the suicide was dead.

Just then Miss Annie Rentze, daughter of the proprietor of the hotel, burst into the parlor and, after giving one glance at the dead girl, exclaimed:

"It is Jessie White!"

The excitement on the street was intense. A thousand people soon thronged the entrance and offices of the hotel. A policeman had picked up the revolver from the street. It was a short, ugly-looking weapon of the bulldog pattern, brand new, and four chambers of which still contained four 32-caliber cartridges. The officer then stepped up to the buggy and, noticing the pasteboard box, opened it, and found therein a lady's portemonnaie and a letter the envelope of which was addressed as follows:

"To My Dear Ones at Home."

The policeman drove to police headquarters and turned the letter over to the Chief of Police. The rig was recognized as belonging to Haviland's livery stable, from which place Miss White had taken the same at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

A SCOUNDREL'S TERRIBLE WORK.

Miss Jessie Z. White, the dead girl, was a daughter of James S. White, who has been a resident of this city for many years, residing on the West Side at No. 603 Nicholson street. Some three years ago Miss Jessie was brought prominently before the Joliet public by the persecutions of a villain who was possessed with the mania of letter-writing. Every young man who met the fair Jessie at a party or dance and received an introduction to her has been the recipient of anonymous letters from some jealous villain who had fallen in love with Jessie and whose attentions she had evidently repulsed. The young gentlemen receiving these letters, all written in a false back hand, invariably turned them over to the State's-Attorney or to the father of the persecuted girl. The Whites all move in the best social circles here, and the object of the letters was to defame the young lady. Every young gentleman who made her acquaintance received promptly one of these letters, of which the following is a fair sample:

You will be the cause of the death of Jessie White. I send you this letter in back hand. I know yours and have written to her today in your hand, complimenting her and sending her a box of poisoned candy and a bouquet. I inclose you a sample of the poison in the candy. It is rat poison and is instant death. It serves her well, for she is not moral. Her death will be laid at your door. NEMESIS.

All the local newspapers received letters directed against the young lady by the same person and in the same handwriting, and of similar purport. The letters were all turned over to the authorities and the police and detectives were put on the watch for the persecutor.

HER COUSIN ARRESTED.

Finally the cousin of Miss Jessie, Mr. David White, was caught tying his horse near the White residence and was tried in the Circuit Court, the result being that he was bound over to keep the peace. Numerous letters were read in court from the persecutor to Miss White, warning her that he would kill her on a certain day; that he had opportunities to kill her at the opera-house, but was afraid of killing some one else. Letters from the same person, in the same hand, were read, purporting to come from Miss White herself, to the undertaker, to liverymen, and to local newspapers directing as to her funeral shroud and place of burial, with date of death and funeral. Miss White, with her two sisters, daily sat in court and listened to the proceedings. Their remarkable beauty attracted all in court, and the grace and loveliness of Miss Jessie, the unfortunate victim of a jealous persecutor in disguise, elicited many compliments and made the public feel like tearing to pieces any one who could be guilty of such villainous persecution against so beautiful and innocent a young lady.

After the trial was over it was hoped by all the friends of Miss White that she would be left in peace, but peace never came to the White home, for the persecuting letters still kept coming to her, to her people, to all the young society gentlemen in town, and to all who could possibly be influenced in any way by the epistles of a jealous fiend. The young lady and her family were constantly kept in a state of terror. Letters were dropped on their doorsteps, shoved under their doors, sent in every way, till the young ladies were afraid to go out of their house.

Finally Miss Jessie was sent away for a while to the East, but this did not stop the avenging Nemesis who was so artfully pursuing the distracted girl. But all the detectives brought into requisition could not entrap the villain. So after three years of this kind of torture the poor hunted girl became so distressed that she could bear it no longer. Leaving her sisters and her parents disconsolate, it was a struggle for her to determine to leave them and cause them to suffer. But nerving herself she set about her preparations. Procuring a revolver and seeing that it was loaded she wrote her last words to her relatives and set out to ride about town to meet her friends, whom she greeted charmingly. After riding nearly all the afternoon she ended her existence in the manner described.

HER LAST MESSAGE.

In the phaeton after the form of Jessie was removed was found a small pasteboard box, in which was contained this letter:

Dear mother and all the dear ones at home: I am tired of life and am going to shoot myself, and deny the letter-writer the pleasure of doing it. Three years are long enough to be tortured by him, and there are no prospects of any peace for me as long as I live, and inasmuch as he has promised to take my life I really think he means it, but now he never shall, and if he found any pleasure in torturing me I hope he will be satisfied now, for he has driven me to destroy my soul. All I have to say now is for you to forget and forgive me for the wicked act I am about to commit. Now, dear folks, I love you all so dearly I could not live if any of you were to be taken from me, so I want you all to think it is all for the best that I should leave this world first. Please grant these few requests. Do not bury me on a rainy day, for I never liked a rainy funeral day. Engage Mr. Chamberlain for the undertaker. Have the Rev. Mr. Camp preach my funeral sermon at the Episcopal church. Sister Genevieve knows what songs I want sung at my funeral. Have the following young men for pall-bearers: Julius Westphal, Harold Moon, Will White, Will Cushing, Will Woods, and James Oalais. I will now bid the world and all of you my last good-by.

JESSIE Z. WHITE.

Across the top of the letter was written, "Return rig to Haviland's." The envelope was addressed "To My Dear Ones at Home." Miss White was but 19 years of age. The remains were viewed at the Hotel Munroe by hundreds of friends this evening and the body of the dead girl was finally taken to the home of her parents on Nicholson street, where an inquest will be held tomorrow morning.

SENSATION IN THE PERRIN CASE.

Disagreement and Discharge of the Jury—Was There Bribery?

ASHLAND, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—The fag-end of the Perrin trial furnishes the biggest sensation of the long list. District-Attorney Rossman frankly stated to THE TRIBUNE reporter today that he had almost positive proof that two jurors in the Perrin case had been bribed to stand out for acquittal. He proposed to see that the abettors of the plot were hunted down and punished. The District-Attorney this morning stated he had filed charges of gross carelessness against Under-Sheriff Cohn with Sheriff Matson, and the latter had promptly discharged the deputy. Rossman told a reporter that the first day after the jury was chosen Cohn ordered Bailiff Boyd to allow the jury to go on the streets alone. It was at that time, Rossman says, the bribing was done. He did not assert that Cohn was guilty of conniving at the alleged bribery; but intimated that that official's prejudice in favor of the defendant, Perrin, had led him into improper conduct for an official. A number of prominent persons were implicated and the disclosures would startle the public mightily when the investigation was begun. This afternoon affairs took a different appearance. Cohn went about among his friends in a state of great agitation, forcibly denying the implied charges against his conduct and alleging the whole thing was a scheme to shelve him politically. Later on he went to Mr. Rossman's office and earnestly repeated his protestations of innocence and begged the District-Attorney not to proceed against him. Cohn admitted he told the bailiff to let the jury go that night, urging in explanation that the Judge had given him authority to let them go or not, just as he deemed the safer course, and he also admitted he had frequently and freely during the trial expressed not only an opinion that Perrin would never be convicted but also a hope to the same effect.

A conference was held this afternoon and it was decided that for the present at least the threatened investigation would be dropped because it might prejudice the State's case. Meantime the jury had disagreed and been discharged. They looked wan and weary after their month's hard work and eighty-four hours of wrestling with the question of a verdict. The last ballot stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. A new trial will be secured. It is thought that an application will be made for a change of venue and the case will go to Milwaukee County.

Late this afternoon Perrin was rearrested on the charge of embezzlement. The trial was set for the 16th. The second arrest answers the purpose intended by the first.

WILL STAY TWO WEEKS IN "HEAVEN."

Rockford's Pretended Christ Calling His Followers Together.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 19.—[Special.]—Delegates have begun to arrive in the city to the annual convention of the "Church Triumphant," as George Jacob Schweinfurth, the pretended Christ, calls his organization. It is expected that about a hundred delegates will be present from the churches at Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Detroit, St. Charles, Minn., Alpena, Mich., and Richmond, Ky. Among the delegates will be the pastors and assistant pastors of each church and such laymen and laywomen as the auburn whiskered divinity was pleased to invite. About twenty arrived today with bag and baggage for a two weeks' stay. The convention will open Friday and will last ten days. The delegates will be nearly all entertained at "Heaven" by Schweinfurth and his "angels."

DIPHTHERIA RAGING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Virulent Form of the Disease Epidemic in Luzerne County.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 19.—An epidemic of diphtheria in a most aggravated form is raging in some of the country districts of Luzerne County. It is what is commonly known as black diphtheria in a majority of cases, and many deaths have already occurred. It seems to be located in the district about Lehman Township, ten miles from here, and is spreading. Photographer Roberts of Pike's Creek has lost four of his little children within a short space of time. James Meeker of Lehman has buried three children. Barney Moss followed two of his children to the cemetery at almost the same time, while three more are lying at home seriously ill. Everything possible is being done to check the disease.

HAS NO CLAIM ON HER HUSBAND'S ESTATE.

Peculiar Marriage Agreement Between Mary McManus and William Cossell.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 19.—[Special.]—William Cossell left this county for the West thirty-five years ago. He settled in Livingstone County, Illinois, married, became the father of eight children, and amassed $50,000. Last July his wife died. A few days ago the widower, now in his 60th year, came here to visit the scenes of his childhood. Monday of this week he met Mary McManus of Dunbar, aged 39, and before separating they decided to wed. An agreement was signed whereby the bride relinquished any claim to a third of Mr. Cossell's estate in consideration of a stipulated sum, the children to get the balance. Tonight the couple were married and started for their Western home.

Harrison Wagner Arrested.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., March 19.—[Special.]—Col. J. T. Thomas, counsel for the Adams Express company, with several officials of that company went to Stafford Court-House today. A special grand jury was impaneled and four indictments were found against Harrison Wagner for felony in connection with the papers in his suit against the Adams Express company. All the indictments charge forgery. Wagner has been arrested at Washington, D. C.

FALL OF A HIGH WALL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Great Excitement Caused by Rumors of Heavy Loss of Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—[Special.]—This has been another day of excitement for Indianapolis. The great Bowen-Merrill disaster of Monday was still in everybody's mouth when, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the remaining walls of the ruin fell without warning, carrying with them part of the east wall of the Becker Building. Within a few minutes reports spread thick and fast that a score of men were caught in the wreck and at least ten killed. This was soon exaggerated and thousands of people flocked to the scene, telling that from thirty to forty men had been buried in the ruins. The police cleared the block, and after an hour of the wildest excitement it was ascertained with a reasonable degree of certainty that nobody had been killed. Peter Alban, a carpenter, who was working at the wreck, was struck by a mass of falling brick and badly hurt, his back and head being terribly cut and bruised. George Harter, one of the workers, was also injured, though not so severely. Alban's injuries are not fatal. Several others were slightly injured. It was the narrowest sort of an escape from a repetition of Monday's horror. By order of Mayor Sullivan the massive iron front of the Bowen-Merrill building was pulled down, in order that the firemen could work with some degree of safety on the fire, which is still smoldering in the ruins and threatening adjoining property. It was found that the buildings on either side, the Becker Building and Wasson's dry-goods store, were in imminent danger of falling, so the Mayor issued an order that they be demolished. Before the order could be carried out the Becker Building fell. Wasson's stock is being removed preparatory to the demolition of that structure. Thousands of people witnessed the afternoon's work and at 10 o'clock tonight there is no diminution either in the size of the crowd or the interest. Six streams are playing on the ruins, which are still on fire, and the needed work of destruction will be continued all night. Several people still insist that at least two workmen are under today's ruins, having been caught in the falling of the Bowen-Merrill walls, but that statement is not credited by those in authority. The body of Fireman Henry Woodruff remains in the ruins with débris thirty feet high piled on it. Firemen E. B. Leach and Sam Neal are making a hard fight for their lives, with the chances tonight slightly in their favor. The relief fund has reached $10,000 and is increasing every hour. All the engine-houses in the city are draped in mourning.

TROOPS IN THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Settlers Remaining on the Forbidden Soil to Be Driven Out at Once.

GUTHRIE, Ind. T., March 19.—The patrol of the Cherokee Strip by forces of the United States army began today. Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, issued orders to that effect early yesterday morning, and all day yesterday and a part of today troops of cavalry were on the march to this place. The forces included in the order were as follows:

Troop G, 50 men, from Fort Reno, Capt. E. M. Hayes, commanding; Troop K, 60 men, from Fort Reno, Capt. A. D. Woodson, commanding; Troop F, 50 men, from Fort Supply, Capt. George H. Paddock, commanding; Troop I, 40 men, from Fort Supply, Lieut. Andrews commanding.

These troops were massed at this point this morning and from here will march to four different points equidistant from one another along the southern boundary of the strip. Thence they will march in squads covering as much ground as possible north through the strip, notifying the settlers who now remain of the President's notice, and forcibly evicting those who refuse to go voluntarily. After the full width of the strip has been thus patrolled the troops will return southward to different points in the strip, establish military stations, and guard the land from invasion until it shall be legally opened to settlement by act of Congress and Presidential proclamation.

Troop I will return to Keystone, Troop F to Ponca, Troop G to Pond Creek, and Troop K to a point fifteen miles south of Kiowa.

It is not expected that the military will encounter any resistance, for the settlers who remain are few and seem peaceably inclined.

LIBERAL, Kas., March 19.—Despite the President's notice to settlers and the presence of troops in the Cherokee Strip twenty-five or thirty boomers started from this place this morning for the neutral strip or No Man's Land. They say that the President's order does not apply to No Man's Land, and they are determined to enter there and found a town at Hardesty. They have arranged to meet with boomers at various points between here and No Man's Land, and by the time they cross the line it is expected their force will number 200 or 300 men.

DEATH IN A WISCONSIN IRON MINE.

Five Miners Lose Their Lives in a Mine Fire at Hurley, Wis.

HURLEY, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning fire was discovered in Shaft No. 2 on the third level of the Germania mine. A party of miners, consisting of James Thomas, his son Joseph Thomas, Hugh Waller, James Sullivan, and William Banks, were working in the shaft between the fifth and sixth levels at the time the fire broke out, and, being warned of their danger, sought to escape by ascending to the fourth level and thence passing to No. 3 shaft. Waller succeeded in reaching the surface, but, finding his companions did not follow, he descended again and perished with them.

Searching parties were sent into the mine, but were driven back by the smoke. After several efforts they succeeded in penetrating a short distance north of No. 3 shaft on the fourth level, and there found the bodies of James and Joseph Thomas. Life was extinct. Search was made for Sullivan, Waller, and Banks, but the men were finally driven out by the smoke. The shafts are all covered in hopes of smothering the fire. Waller is supposed to have been suffocated while descending to the help of his comrades.

The flames quickly consumed the timbering in No. 2 shaft clear to the surface and destroyed the shaft houses. Unless the fire is soon smothered it will spread to all parts of the mine and the damage will be heavy. No. 2 shaft has already commenced to cave.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It was reported late in the day that two strange men went into the shaft last night and were not seen to come out. They must have met the same fate as the five miners, and their bodies will probably never be discovered.

THEIR MEETING BROKEN UP BY A GOAT.

Members of the Dakota Women's Relief Corps Have a Scare.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 19.—[Special.]—While the Dakota department of the Women's Relief Corps was in session today in the third story of the Masonic Temple in the rooms used by the Masonic fraternity a huge sensation was caused by the bah-bahing of a goat. The Secretary was reading the death-roll of the society for the year at the time, and as each name was read Mr. Billygoat made his presence known in his loudest tone. A committee of investigation was appointed and the obstreperous animal found in an ante-room behind the presiding officer. As soon as the door was opened the goat made a rush for the center of the main hall and for a moment the scene was beyond description. Frightened women gathered in the corners of the room and the goat proudly shook his head, as if he meant to intimate he was master of the situation. The janitor finally came in and led the goat out.

DID NOT FLATTER WILD.

NEW WITNESSES BEFORE THE COURT-MARTIAL AT BATTERY D.

They Declare the Reputation of Lieut. Steele's Accuser for Truth and Veracity Is Bad and That They Would Not Believe Him Under Oath—Testimony Showing the Man Had Served in the Army Before Under a Different Name.

The main thing about the court-martial at Battery D is the remarkably short time it requires to make those army officers tired. The shorthand man isn't taken into account at all in the courts of Cook County. He may sit up all night if necessary. A trial doesn't stop for him. But the Judge-Advocate yesterday stopped proceedings after about two hours' easy work because the court reporter had told him there would be a heap of writing up to do. The alacrity with which the presiding Judge declared the court adjourned was beautiful to behold.

The crowd was more respectful yesterday than the day before, probably because the Judge-Advocate told the people that unless they behaved they would be shown the door. He said so in just those words. Once in a while the soldier at the door would wait till he got about a dozen rude spectators in a row, and then he would give them a shove and the whole caboodle would go thumping out on the platform and down the steps.

As for the trial itself, there wasn't much of it. The whole record of yesterday was gone over to begin with, question and answer being read in the presence of the witness who gave the testimony. Then Private Wild was called in to tell whereabouts on his face it was that Lieut. Steele struck him and whether it was with a clenched fist.

"Remember you're under oath," said the Judge-Advocate as he stepped around in his red-striped spring-bottom trousers that fit him so tightly about the knees.

ALMOST KNOCKED HIM OVER.

Wild said it was a blow on the jaw and that the Lieutenant had hauled off and struck as hard as he could. "He most knocked me over," said Wild.

Then Lieut. Crowder cross-examined the witness. Wild again refused to answer whether he had ever been in the service before.

Ex-Private Commes was allowed to testify that he knew Wild in Pembina when the lat-

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

ter was serving under the name of D. P. Ward.

Sergt. Jacob Schall of the Eighth Cavalry swore that Wild was a bad man and not to be believed.

Then Lieut. Crowder offered in evidence a part of the testimony taken when Wild was tried, tending to show that the soldier had yarned about having been in Pembina only when he was a little boy. The court voted to let the record go in.

Then a scared soldier boy named William Wright came in and stood before Judge-Advocate Murray in the first position for dancing. He swore that Wild couldn't be believed unless to tell the truth was to his own interest. The witness was in the same company with Lieut. Steele, and he said the Lieutenant was a good officer and treated his men all right.

DAKOTA IS HEARD FROM.

"Yes, yes," said a man from Dakota. "And I wonder what would happen to Mr. Wight if he should say anything but that. They don't like such folks in the army."

Musician Kramer came in and told the same story. Then Lieut. Crowder offered to lump the evidence of twenty-two of Wild's comrades to prove that Wild's reputation for veracity was bad.

Wild was put on again and was asked by the Judge-Advocate to repeat a conversation explaining why he hadn't put on witnesses to prove his character.

"Didn't you say," asked the Judge-Advocate, "that you didn't want to get the men into trouble?"

"I object," put in one of the court, Camillo C. C. Carr by name, "to your putting words in the witness' mouth."

"Well," said Wild, "I did say that they'd have to skin out unless they wanted trouble with the officers if they said anything in my favor. I refused to give you any names because I didn't want my friends to suffer. It's easy enough to keep a man in hot water who says anything against the officers."

There are two more witnesses as to Wild's character coming on today and court adjourned to wait for them.

Members of the National Guard are invited to this court-martial, but are requested to come in their uniforms if they want seats. Otherwise they will have to stand up with the common people.

The court met at 11:10 in the morning. The roll was called by Judge-Advocate Murray. During the reading of the testimony the respective witnesses were called to make corrections if any were required.

The record was formally approved and the proceedings for the day began.

QUESTIONING WILD.

Private Wild was called by the Judge-Advocate, who began:

"You stated yesterday that Steele struck you. Did he strike you with his fist?"

"Yes, with his fist."

"Was his fist clinched?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did he strike you?"

"On the side of the face, in the jaw."

"Did he strike you more than once?"

"No, sir."

Lieut. Crowder cross-examined Wild.

"When you stated yesterday that you regarded work upon the quarters of Lieut. Steele as menial work, did you mean to say that those quarters were his personal property?"

"I suppose it was a Government building and the Quartermaster's detail was assigned to duty upon it. I don't know whose property it was."

"How long have you been in the service?"

"I refuse to answer that question."

Lieut. Dudley, a member of the court, suggested some questions which were put by the Judge-Advocate as questions by the court.

"What was the force of Lieut. Steele's blow? How hard did he strike you?"

"He struck me with all his might. He hauled off this way (indicating by a motion) and struck me in the jaw, knocking off my cap and almost knocked me down."

FOR THE DEFENSE.

Lieut. Crowder began taking testimony for the defense by calling John M. Commes, the man who had been called in the first day to have a look at Wild. Commes stated that he was a partner of the post-trader at Fort Pembina, N. D.

"Do you know the man that was sitting in front of you yesterday on the witness stand?"

"Yes, sir."

This answer came in before the Judge-Advocate could object. He did object, however, stating that the testimony was not relevant.

Lieut. Crowder argued that he wanted to prove that Wild was an old soldier and knew his duty when Lieut. Steele gave the order. He wanted to show that Wild served in the Fifteenth Infantry.

Capt. Murray replied that whether the order was legal or not did not affect the case. "In other words, it would not justify Lieut. Steele in striking an old soldier rather than a recruit," he said.

Lieut. Crowder replied: "We plead to these charges justification, and we introduce this fact to show the animus of Wild's disobedience. We want to show that he willfully disobeyed a legal order. If we can show that he was in a position to have sufficient experience as a soldier, then it is evidence and is admissible in extenuation of any offense committed by Lieut. Steele, if he committed any at all."

After these arguments the court consulted for a few moments and then retired. Upon returning the Judge-Advocate announced that his objection was not sustained, and Lieut. Crowder proceeded with the examination.

"Who is the man that you identified here yesterday?"

"His name was Daniel P. Ward."

"Where and under what circumstances did you know him?"

"I was First Sergeant of Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, at the same time when this Daniel P. Ward was a private in the same company in Pembina, N. D."

Said Lieut. Crowder: "I will now ask you whether you know this man's reputation for truth and veracity?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it good or bad?"

"His reputation is bad so far as I know."

"From what you know of his reputation would you believe him under oath?"

"No, sir."

There was no cross-examination.

OTHERS SAID IT WAS BAD.

Then came a number of soldiers of the garrison at Fort Yates, comrades of Wild, to testify that his reputation was bad. The first was Sergt. Jacob Schaal of the Eighth Cavalry. After the usual preliminary questions he was asked:

"Do you know the reputation of Dell P. Wild for truth and veracity in his company?"

"I do, sir; it is bad."

"Knowing his reputation would you believe him under oath?"

"I would not, sir."

"How long have you known Lieut. Steele?"

"About two years."

"What have been his relations to the enlisted men of this troop?"

"Gentlemanly; that is all I can say."

"Has he ever been considered tyrannical toward the men in any way?"

"No, sir."

Capt. Murray did not cross-examine the witness.

While waiting for the next witness Lieut. Crowder introduced part of the record in the trial of Dell P. Wild at Fort Yates, referred to above. The questions and answers used were:

"Is this your first enlistment in the service of the United States?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you never told any man in your troop that you had been a competitor at a department competition?"

"I may have. I don't remember whether I did or not."

"How could you have been a competitor if you were not in the military service?"

"I might have said so in fun. I never was a competitor at an army rifle competition."

"Were you ever present at any such rifle competition in the military service before last May?"

"Yes; I was present at Pembina. I don't know whether it was a competitive shooting or not. I don't remember the year. I was so small at the time. I am not 23 years now."

"How came you to be at Pembina?"

"I was there with my father."

"I ask that this part of the record be admitted as evidence," said Lieut. Crowder, "and considered in connection with the testimony of Commes showing that Wild was at that time serving as a soldier at Pembina."

The Judge-Advocate objected to it as immaterial. It could not affect the case of Lieut. Steele, he said.

ANOTHER CRACK AT WILD.

Lieut. Crowder said he wanted to impeach the credibility of Wild as a witness. "He refused to answer the question as to his previous military service," he said. "He is attempting to shut out this record. He knows he gave this testimony, and is now taking advantage of a technicality in order to keep this out of the record."

Capt. Murray repeated his objections, and the court retired to consult. The objection was not sustained and the evidence was admitted.

Private William Wright of Company F, Eighth Cavalry, which is Wild's, at Fort Yates, was called and asked as to Wild's reputation for truth and veracity. He said it was bad, and that he would not believe Wild under oath if testifying in his own behalf.

There was a short cross-examination by Capt. Murray. He only brought out that the witness had known Wild since he came to Fort Yates in September, 1888.

Musician Richard Kramer of Company I, Twelfth Infantry, garrisoned at Fort Yates, was the next witness as to Wild's reputation for truth and veracity. He testified that it was bad and that he would not believe him under oath.

Capt. Murray subjected him to a cross-examination to find out what he knew about Wild's reputation.

"How long have you known Wild?" he asked.

"About a year and six months."

"How do you know his reputation is bad?"

"I have seen the man; he was always in the guardhouse—always in trouble."

"Have you ever heard his reputation discussed?"

"None of the men liked him well. That is a pretty bad sign."

"Have you ever heard them discuss the subject as to whether he would tell the truth or not?"

"He was a man that put up a great many stories."

"Did you hear any of the troop talk about his veracity?"

"Yes; I did."

"Was it before or after Oct. 24, when this trouble occurred?"

"Several times before that."

"And that discussion was not confined to a few men? Did you hear most of the men in the garrison?"

"Yes, sir, most of the men in the garrison."

Lieut. Crowder made a demand that certain witnesses be summoned. "I desire now to offer to the court, he said, the names of twenty-two of Wild's comrades, whom I desire to call for the purpose of testifying as to his reputation for truth and veracity. I submitted the names to the Judge-Advocate. He declined to summon them in order to avoid accumulating evidence. I offer this not as a boast but because I have the testimony; and I offer the testimony of every man in Troop F that Lieut. Steele's conduct towards the enlisted men has always been that of a kind, indulgent officer. Or I will ask the court to subpœna at least twelve of these men."

GIVING HIM A CHANCE.

"Before the court passes upon this matter," said Capt. Murray, "I would request that Wild be put on the stand again. Knowing that his reputation would be impeached I had a conversation with him, but I would rather have the court hear him tell it. This is a little out of the usual order, I know, but this is a peculiar case."

There was a pause. At length Col. Wade said: "As long as there is no objection on the part of the court we can hear Wild's testimony."

Wild was recalled, and Capt. Murray said: "I have called you before the court to give them the substance of a conversation I had with you in St. Paul the 15th of this month,

HE PRESERVES ORDER.

telling what you think of the soldiers of Troop F, Eighth Cavalry. Did I ask you on that occasion to give me the names of any members of Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, who would vouch for your honesty?"

"Yes, sir."

"What reply did you make to me?"

"I said that I did not like to call upon them. If they came here to testify in my favor they would either have to skin out or get themselves into trouble for testifying against an officer."

"State exactly what you said upon that subject."

"I told you that if I was a soldier I would not testify against an officer. It would be made so hot for me that I would have to either skin out or be put in prison. It is an easy matter for an officer to keep a man in prison."

"Did you not refuse to give me the names of any men who would vouch for your character for veracity?"

"Yes, I did."

Lieut. Crowder asked:

"Did you not tell the Judge-Advocate that there was no man that you could give him in your troop who would testify to your reputation for truth and veracity?"

"I believe I told him something like that."

The court retired. Capt. Murray announced its decision when it returned.

"The court has decided to wait and hear the two witnesses that will be here tomorrow morning, and then decide on the question whether any more witnesses shall be called on that line."

"The court will adjourn to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning," announced Col. Wade, and the assembly dispersed.

Senator Cockrell's Son Insane.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 19.—It is announced here that John G. Cockrell of Lincoln County, New Mexico, formerly of Missouri and a son of Senator Cockrell, is suffering from dementia. His condition is so serious as to necessitate his father's coming from Washington to take him East for treatment.

Chicago's World's Fair "Elephant"—Adapted from *Texas Siftings*.

FAITH IN CHICAGO.

It Will Be Expressed by the House Next Tuesday.

SURE TO PASS THE FAIR BILL.

Chairman Candler Sends in a Most Thorough Report.

EARLY ACTION INSISTED UPON

All Previous Undertakings to Be Outdone by the Garden City.

SOME GOVERNMENT FEATURES OFFERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—[Special.]—The Chicago World's Fair bill will be passed by the House next Tuesday, the 25th inst. This is as sure as anything in Congress can be sure. Chairman Candler late this afternoon by instruction of his committee introduced the resolution for that day, the vote to be taken after four hours' debate. The resolution went to the Committee on Rules, which will be called together by Speaker Reed tomorrow or next day and reported favorably. Its adoption is certain. The opposition may want more than one day for discussion, but so many other important matters are pressing on the House that the sentiment will be against wasting time. Mr. Belden's dissent from the majority of the committee on the financial proposition may be construed into a minority report, but that won't make any difference. The New-Yorkers say their program will be to insist on another vote on the location, when Chairman Candler will make his motion to change the April and October 1892 dates inserted in the bill so as to provide merely for the ceremonial opening in 1892. But they will only be laughed at for their pains.

Everything looks like plain sailing for Chicago now. Squalls will come up in the House, but the friends of the measure know in what direction to look for them and will be prepared for any stress of weather that may be brought about by a disappointed faction. The New-Yorkers may be apt to fight their battle entirely alone. Mr. Hatch of Missouri said tonight that he did not expect to join in any minority report. He thought it would be to Chicago's interest to have the financial guarantee as strong as possible, and would state his position on that point to the House. But this is about as far as he expects to go. The report of Chairman Candler, with the accompanying appendix giving the letters from the different departments of the Government, will be printed in the *Congressional Record* tomorrow, so that members will have plenty of time to post themselves on the subject before it comes up in the House.

CHAIRMAN CANDLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Candler's report is as follows:

By the vote of the House the City of Chicago was selected as the place for holding the Fair of 1892, and under the instructions given by the action of the House the committee has inserted the name of the City of Chicago in the bill, and has consulted with the representatives of that city for the purpose of perfecting and improving it, making, after careful consideration, such amendments as it deemed necessary and of importance. The bill submitted differs in some essential features from bill H. R. 8164 (which is the bill reported originally by the sub-committee and recommitted). In the second section the representation of the Territories and the District of Columbia has been increased from one to two Commissioners from each, and provision is also made for the appointment of eight Commissioners-at-Large. A name is also given the commission, the designation applied being "The World's Columbian Commission." The third section disposes with the United States corporation which it was proposed to create by the Congress of the United States. It is also stipulated that the Commissioners to be appointed from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, together with the eight Commissioners to be appointed at large which the Government appropriates for its own commission, acting independently of the corporation and without power to incur any obligations, is instructed by this act to accept the buildings only when they shall be deemed by said commission to be adequate to the purpose for which they are intended. In the original bill which was submitted to the House the eleventh section stated that not less than the sum of $5,000,000 should be subscribed and pledged and not less than 10 per centum thereof should be actually paid in cash before the commission should do any corporate act other than those necessary to its organization.

FAITH IN CHICAGO.

The bill now reported is still more conservative, protecting the Government's interests so far as its connection with it is concerned, and insuring the financial success of the Fair beyond a reasonable contingency by providing that the commission shall not only be satisfied that the actual bona-fide subscription to the capital stock of at least $5,000,000 has been made, of which not less than $500,000 has been paid in, but also declares that the further sum of $5,000,000, making $10,000,000 in all, shall be provided by the corporation in ample time, or as needed for the successful prosecution of the work. The committee has given careful consideration to the statements of the representatives of the Finance Committee of the City of Chicago as to the subscriptions of the stock of $5,000,000, and believes the subscriptions to be bona-fide, that they are made in good faith, and that they will be paid.

Some of the statements made by the Chairman of that committee are appended to this report. The committee also accept the statements and representations made by the citizens of the City of Chicago through their committee as to their ability to realize an additional $5,000,000, and of the opinion that they are made in good faith and will not be repudiated. While it is the judgment of the committee that the City of Chicago will meet the obligations and promises of their representatives, it would call attention to the fact that the judgment of this committee is not taken alone, but that the commission, on the spot in Chicago, will have a more favorable opportunity to satisfy themselves in regard to the site, the plans of the buildings, and the certainty of the ten millions of dollars than it would be possible for a committee of this House to do without taking more time and entering into the details of the Exposition more fully than it would be wise and practicable during a session of Congress. The representatives of the City of Chicago who have appeared before your committee were ready to meet every requirement indicated by the bill previously considered or in the discussion while the location of the site was pending, and your committee desires to recognize the fact that it is due to the City of Chicago that it should be assured by the action of this House that the Fair is to be held in the City of Chicago without further delay, as the business arrangements connected with and provisions of this act can be better adjusted when they are assured of the action of Congress. The committee claim that the Government of the United States does not assume any risk, but is asked to enact such legislation as to demonstrate that it is in sympathy with and desires to encourage the patriotic efforts of the citizens of Chicago in this great National and international exposition that will mark this important epoch in the history of the world, and commemorate the life and services of Christopher Columbus in a manner worthy the continent which he discovered.

DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

Section 6 does not appear in the bill previously reported. It defines the duties of the Commission and Commissioners and gives them the necessary power to the space for exhibitors, classify exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the exposition, appoint judges and examiners, award premiums, and to have general charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and representatives of foreign nations.

Section 7 authorizes the corporation of the World's Exposition of 1892 "to make any modification in the plans subject to the approval of a

majority of the Commissioners; to make rules governing the rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of exhibitors or the public."

Sec. 8 provides for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition the 30th day of April, 1892. Upon the question of time for holding the Exposition there was a difference of opinion among the members of the committee, and each member reserved the right to vote for such time for opening and closing the Exposition as might be deemed best after further discussion.

Sec. 9 provides that, in addition to the approval of the commission, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that $10,000,000 has been raised or provided for to successfully carry on this Fair before proclamation is made and invitations extended to foreign nations.

Sec. 11 appropriates $20,000 to be expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, in the place of $100,000 which was named in the original bill, as it is estimated that that amount is all that will be required during that period for the expense of admission of foreign goods for exhibition.

Sec. 16 limits the cost of the Government buildings to the sum of $400,000, and appropriates $100,000 of that amount for the remainder of this fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Sec. 17 appropriates $200,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Government exhibit, maintenance of its buildings, and for the expenses of the commission and other contingent expenses, all subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the remainder of this fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and limits the expenditure of the Government hereafter, for all purposes connected with the Exposition, to the sum of $1,500,000.

Sec. 18 provides for the payment of the actual expenses of the Commissioners while necessarily absent from their homes on the business of the commission and for the compensation of the officers of the commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

MAGNITUDE OF THE UNDERTAKING.

In submitting the letter of Lyman J. Gage, Chairman of the Finance Committee of Chicago, which will be published in the appendix to this report, this committee would call attention to the fact that the City of Chicago and State of Illinois have for an extended period indicated their desire that there should be a World's Fair held in the United States to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and that the City of Chicago should be selected as the site. In September, 1889, they organized a committee and selected a number of experienced gentlemen, together with an engineer, to visit Paris for the purpose of studying the plans and operation of the Paris Universal Exposition of that year in order to be thoroughly prepared to inaugurate without delay a National Exposition by availing themselves of the experience of those connected with that of Paris. The investigations there made enable the City of Chicago to more intelligently comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking, and to estimate the cost, the scope, and the requirements for the successful conduct of it, and to commence their active preparations for the site and the buildings more promptly than could have been possible excepting for their enterprise and forethought. The committee would call attention to the fact that the citizens of Chicago offer a larger and more generous contribution to this Nation for the inauguration of a National and International Exposition than was ever proffered by private citizens before, and larger than any ever offered by any foreign Government or city in the great international expositions previously held. In the financial plan of the great Paris Exposition, which is now claimed to have been the most successful in the world, an agreement was made between the French Minister of Commerce, the Prefect of the Seine, representing the City of Paris, and the Governor-General of the Crédit Foncier in behalf of the Guarantee Association, stipulating that the contributions should aggregate $8,600,000. The City of Chicago guarantees to satisfy the commission that it will provide, without the aid of the National Government, the sum of $10,000,000.

The committee would also call attention to the fact that the estimated cost for all purposes for the Paris Exposition was $8,000,000, with a reserve fund of $600,000 to provide for contingencies and for possible modifications in the original plans; and it believes that the $10,000,000, with the site to be provided by the City of Chicago, is ample for all purposes for a Fair in this country.

Appended is a detailed statement from the report of Mr. Jeffery, one of the gentlemen sent to France to investigate and obtain information concerning the Paris Exposition, as showing the cost and receipts of that exposition, from which calculations may be made and estimates based for the Exposition at Chicago.

In addition to the buildings erected by the Government of the United States and the City of Chicago for the Exposition we may reasonably anticipate that many of the States of the Union, the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, the Central and South American republics, and the Governments of Europe will erect commodious buildings for their own exhibits.

About fifty countries were represented at the Paris Exposition, and we may confidently expect an increased interest and larger representation in the Columbian Exposition. The Argentine Republic appropriated $1,000,000 and the Republic of Mexico $1,200,000 for the buildings and exhibits of their respective countries.

The committee would call attention to the interesting and important communications and estimates received from the different departments and bureaus of the Government indicating their great interest in the Exposition, and that it is most important that they should have an opportunity to exhibit the valuable collections of the Government of the United States, not only that millions of people may enjoy the privilege, but because it will cultivate their taste, increase their knowledge, and inform them as to the great resources of the nation and impress them with its wonderful progress and the possibilities of the future. The continued interest manifested by the people of the country and foreign nations in this celebration and the more careful consideration of the subject since the first report of this committee have more deeply impressed the committee with the grandeur and importance of the undertaking and confirmed them in the opinion that it will prove to be of great national advantage, stimulating the patriotism and promoting the material prosperity of the people.

SOME THINGS TO BE SHOWN.

Prof. Langley's Suggestions as to What Should Be Exhibited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—[Special.]—The appendix to his report submitted by Chairman Candler has valuable suggestions for the promoters of the Exposition. The letter of Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution is especially interesting. Prof. Langley says that the estimates for space and cost have been carefully made by experts who have participated in all of the great expositions of the last sixteen years. The Smithsonian Museum is the one bureau of the Government whose special function is that of exhibition, and its officers are prepared to say with great exactness what can be done with any specified sum. In the fourteen years which have elapsed since the Philadelphia Exhibition the standards of exhibition work have completely changed, and the display of the Government departments at Philadelphia, which was admirable for the time and thoroughly satisfactory to all visitors, would fall far below the expectations of the present. As a more specific illustration he cites the fisheries exposition in 1880, which excited so much admiration abroad as to form a kind of epoch in the history of such undertakings. In the London Exhibition of 1883, after a lapse of only three years, the standard of what was expected to be reached had been so raised that had the United States repeated the display (which was so unrivaled in Berlin) it would not have stood higher than tenth among the competing national exhibits on that occasion. The standard of excellence has recently been still further advanced by the Paris Exposition of 1889, for which the resources of the French Government and the ingenuity and talent of the people were severely taxed during a five-years' period of preparation. In 1876 there was practically no National museum, and the display made at that time by the Smithsonian Institution, covering about 25,000 square feet of floor space, was of a kind which most of the visitors had never seen. In 1892, when the National collections in Washington cover about 125,000 square feet and are sufficiently extensive to require the immediate attention of at least 105,000 additional square feet, it would seem that the area required in a great international exhibition should be at least three times as much as in 1876 and that the cost of preparation would be proportionately greater in relation to the floor space occupied.

The National Museum, as on previous occasions, would undertake to illustrate the natural resources of the United States and their utilization so far as this subject was not undertaken by other departments.

ANIMAL RESOURCES.

In this connection especial attention should be given to the animal resources of the continent. It would be desirable to show large groups mounted by the best methods of modern taxidermy of the various quadrupeds of America which are fast approaching extermination—buffalo, elk, moose, musk ox, caribou, mountain goat, mountain sheep, the five species of deer and beaver, the walrus, the fur seal, the sea elephant, and others equally interesting and equally liable to extinction, though not so large. Indeed, every species of American animal, bird, reptile, or invertebrates, which is of sufficient importance to man, at least so far as they are of sufficient interest to mankind to have been designated by popular names. In this connection may be represented also all methods of hunting employed in America, especially by uncivilized man. Supplementing the whole, a display of the various products of the animal kingdom used by man in his arts and industries. This is a subject which has not yet been adequately worked out in this country, but to which the Bethnal Green Museum in London, one of the most interesting places of public instruction in the world, is largely devoted. The industrial resources derived from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms may also with propriety be shown, except so far as these subjects may be taken up respectively by the Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey. In connection with the anthropological departments of the museum an attempt should be made to show the physical and other characteristics of the principal races of men and the early stages of the history of civilization as shown by the evolution of certain selected primitive arts and industries. Here might properly be presented a considerable number of models of habitations and of costumed figures. Nothing was so popular and effective in the recent Paris Exposition as displays of this character, and the resources of the National Museum workshops for doing this kind of work are probably better than are to be found elsewhere in America. In the case of certain selected arts and industries, it might be well to show quite a large group of specimens, and to show their development from their beginning to the most advanced stages of the present time. A floor space of 5,000 feet might well be occupied by this subject, which forms so important a part of the history of civilization. Every mode of transportation known to man may be shown by originals, drawings, and models. The economical industries, including an exhibition of the chemical elements and all their principal combinations, the methods of manufacture of all substances produced by the applications of chemistry and their utilization in the arts and industries. The history of music and musical instruments. The history and methods of printing and bookmaking. The history of the development of instruments of precision; the history and methods of photography and the graphic arts. The fine arts and the application of the arts of design to industrial arts and manufacture. As a special subject, the archæology of America, to constitute the exhibit of the Bureau of Ethnology. A portion of the material for such an exhibit has already been collected and is now in possession of the Bureau of the National Museum, but a portion to illustrate special features is still to be gathered.

The amount of space required will not be less than 80,000 square feet, which would be equivalent to 60,000 square feet exclusive of the space reserved for main passage aisles through the building. This is in addition to the 15,000 feet for the Bureau of Ethnology and is less than three times what was assigned to the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Exhibitions. At the Fishery Exhibition in 1883 nearly half this amount of space was occupied by the display of the American fisheries alone, and the success of the installation on this occasion was largely due to the fact that the exhibits were not unduly crowded together.

FISHERY EXHIBITS.

Prof. McDonald, the head of the Fish Commission, makes an instructive statement of what his department might do. He says that such an exhibit should not only be an exposition of mere fishery resources and of the the present conditions, methods, and results of the fisheries, but should also show the origin, progress, present condition, methods, and results of the inquiry in regard to food fishes and the fishing grounds, an inquiry that has been most fruitful of results, economical as well as scientific, and which has served as a model, a stimulus, and an inspiration to other nations seeking the best means for the utilization of the resources of their waters. The exhibit should show also the beginning and the progress as well as the present conditions of the commercial fisheries, the development of methods, apparatus, vessels, and boats to meet the exigencies arising from time to time. It should show the original and development of public fish culture in the United States, and the present conditions, methods, and results of the work of the United States Fish Commission. The exhibit in its essential features would illustrate an industrial and economic evolution probably as distinctively characteristic of the genius of our people as is the evolution of our social and political institutions.

PAN-AMERICAN FEATURES.

The Department of State makes some suggestions in the way of Pan-American features. It is proposed through the good offices of the Department to secure from Europe and South America an historical collection, which shall be one of the chief features of the Exposition, and afterwards be placed in the National Museum at Washington for the permanent benefit of the public. This collection is to illustrate the epoch of the discovery and the condition of the continent at the time Columbus first placed his foot upon American soil, and the plan is to secure:

1. A model of the house in which Columbus was born, with a collection of portraits of himself, his family, and as many as possible of the men who were associated with him and his discoveries, both his patrons and companions.
2. An illustration of the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, with life-sized figures, properly costumed, portraits, and fac-similies of State papers relating to the first voyage, and subsequent events in the life of the great discoverer.
3. A perfect reproduction of the caravel in which Columbus sailed, manned by Genoese sailors in the costume of the time, to be moored in or near the grounds of the Exposition; the caravel to be equipped as nearly as possible as it was during the voyage, with originals or facsimiles of the compasses and other nautical instruments used by navigators of that age, together with the actual charts used by Columbus, if those can be obtained, and if not, accurate reproductions.
4. A model in relief of the West India Islands and the north coast of South America, showing the routes of the several voyages made by Columbus and the other early discoverers, with historical illustrations, models, relics, etc., of Amerigo Vespucci, Alonzo de Ojeda, Nuñez de Balboa, and others.
5. Life-sized models of the natives of America at the time of the discovery, with a collection of objects showing their costumes, habits, customs, and manner of life.
6. The last days of Columbus, illustrated with models, portraits, a collection of the original of his papers, his last will and testament, his death and burial, and a model of his coffin and tomb.
7. The epoch of the conquest, illustrated by models of the Palace of Montezuma and his temples, with other objects, either original or accurate reproductions, showing the condition of the semi-civilized portions of the continent, their social, religious, and political organizations; costumed figures of the Conquistadors, their armors, weapons, etc.
8. A similar illustration of the civilization of the Incas of Peru, with models of their palaces and temples, costumed figures, implements of household and military service, showing the social, religious, and political life, with costumed figures of Pizarro and his men.
9. Collections showing the developments of the resources of the Southern Continent for 400 years, and giving by object lessons the history of the Central and South American Republics and their progress in civilization.
10. The epoch of the Revolution, illustrated by portraits, historical papers, and other objects, tracing the history of the struggle that resulted in the separation of the American colonies from the crown of Spain. This historical collection should be supplemented by a display showing the present condition of society and civilization in the other American republics; the manner of life and customs of the people, their style of living, their methods of agriculture and progress in the mechanical arts and the sciences, their distinctive national costumes, etc., to be illustrated by accurate types, from the ranchero of Mexico to the gaucho of the Argentine Republic. This would of itself be a most valuable and interesting collection, as each Republic has its peculiarities and the native races furnish material of the most picturesque character, of which none but those who have traveled in Spanish America and Brazil have the slightest idea.

In conclusion is attached a statement from Senator Farwell, saying that the subscriptions to the Fair fund are bona fide and will be paid.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report, signed by Messrs. Belden of New York, Hatch of Missouri, and Flower of New York, is as follows:

The undersigned members of the World's Fair Select Committee respectfully dissent from the foregoing report and its conclusions. We believe that the following resolution, which we voted in favor of in committee, should have been adopted:

Resolved, That when a guarantee fund of $10,000,000 shall be secured by the citizens of Chicago, the sufficiency and legality of which shall be satisfactory to this committee, we report the pending bill with such amendments as the committee may agree upon."

Notices to Subscribers.

The 118th installment of actual subscriptions to the World's Fair fund amounts to $51,450, the railroads having subscribed $50,000 and the retail grocers $1,450. This makes a grand total of $4,768,160 for 118 installments.

Notices were sent out yesterday to all subscribers to the fund announcing a meeting of the stockholders April 4 at 10 o'clock in Battery D for the election of directors. The envelope also contained a proxy to be signed if so desired.

The Holly Manufacturing company of Lockport, N. Y., has subscribed for $2,000 worth of stock.

It is especially desired that all who contemplate taking stock should do so before the subscription books are closed, March 22.

All Down but the Boy.

Philadelphia *Record:* The tenpin-like reverberations from the National Capitol are only the rolling of logs for unnecessary public buildings.

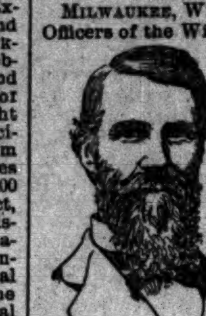
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just what you want for a spring medicine—superior to all.

AT G. A. R. ENCAMPMENTS.

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA VETERANS HOLDING SESSIONS.

Col. B. F. Bryant Chosen Commander of the Wisconsin Department—Hot Discussions Over a Service Pension Resolution—Gov. Hoard Given a Hearty Reception—Commander-in-Chief Alger Attends the Minnesota Department Meeting at Minneapolis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—Officers of the Wisconsin Department of the Grand Army were elected today as follows: Commander, B. F. Bryant, La Crosse; Senior Vice-Commander, John Meehan, Darlington; Junior Vice-Commander, J. K. P. Coon, Merrill; Medical Director, O. W. Carlson, Milwaukee; Chaplain, J. H. Whitney, Baraboo.



B. F. BRYANT.

The interest of the election centered in the Department Commandership contest. Col. Bryant's name was put in nomination by R. A. Scott of La Crosse and was seconded by E. Q. Nye of this city. Col. Watrous of Milwaukee presented the name of Leander Ferguson for re-election, and it was seconded by M. Mangan of Fond du Lac and others. Col. Bryant was elected by a vote of 276 to 188 for Ferguson.

Col. Bryant enlisted in 1862, going out as First Sergeant of Company A, 101st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in all of Rosecrans' campaigns in the Army of the Cumberland. He went into Chickamauga in command of a company of but fifteen men and came out with three men, twelve being among the killed and wounded. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and in March, 1864, was commissioned Captain. On his return to Wisconsin in 1865 he was commissioned by Gov. Washburn as aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of Colonel and Gov. Smith appointed and commissioned him to the same position and rank on his staff. Col. Bryant served as County Judge of La Crosse County for four years and was Postmaster at La Crosse under President Arthur. Col. Bryant is now a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Seventh District.

The discussion of the pension question was resumed at this morning's session through the introduction of a resolution by M. Walsh demanding the passage of the service-pension bill. Walsh opened the discussion in favor of the resolution, and his motion to adopt was seconded by other speakers. The opposition was led by Col. Watrous, who asserted that the needy widows and orphans should be given the preference, while the service-pension bill at the present time would be an impossibility. The discussion was very earnest and showed a strong sentiment for the service-pension bill, though the advocates of the dependent pension bill maintained their position to the extent of sustaining a motion to lay the resolution on the table.

A resolution to appropriate $150 for the printing of 10,000 copies of the report relative to school histories, adopted two years ago, was adopted. It was introduced and strongly advocated by Col. Watrous, who pointed to the importance of the movement to place in the hands of the youths of the country a history of the war which would implant the spirit of loyalty.

The proposition to display the flags over school-houses, as made in Commander Ferguson's report, was indorsed by a unanimous vote.

Gov. Hoard was given a hearty welcome as he entered the convention this afternoon, and he made a short address to the veterans. The report of the Council of Administration for the last year was adopted except wherein it decided the Madison post to be the senior post of the State, the Berlin post again strongly protesting. This much agitated question was finally referred to a special committee to report at the next encampment. The Council of Administration for the ensuing year was selected as follows: C. D. Cleveland, Oshkosh; D. L. Jones, Steven's Point; O. L. Ray, Lake Mills; Claude R. Culver, Waukesha; W. H. Blyton, Sparta.

Representatives to the National Encampment at Boston are: At large, C. N. Barter, Lancaster; alternate, George Habe, Kenosha; Representatives, G. H. Chase, Milwaukee; F. D. Harding, Hudson; G. W. Sutherland, Clintonville; D. H. Noyes, Baraboo; F. C. Kaiser, Whitewater; Robert Bell, Racine; John Brown, Beaver Dam; George E. Bryant, Madison; Newton Peters, Milwaukee; George Spratt, Sheboygan Falls; C. H. Russell, Berlin; D. G. James, Richland Center; E. O. Thomas, Eau Claire; L. J. Billings, Rhinelander.

The encampment closed with the installation of the new officers, including Adjutant-General Gray, who was appointed by Commander Bryant, Past Commander-in-Chief Fairchild conducting the ceremonies. This evening the delegates were banqueted at Lincoln Hall by the Woman's Relief Corps.

The Woman's Relief Corps also closed its session today. Mrs. Caroline Bell declined a reëlection as President. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Helen Charlton of Brodhead; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Libbie Baer of Appleton; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Hanover of Neenah.

The members of the Prisoners of War Association at a meeting held at the court-house tonight decided to engage legal talent to prosecute test cases involving the claims of prisoners of war for extra remuneration from the Government. These are based on the assumption that the Federal Government violated the usages of modern warfare in different ways, notably in refusing to exchange prisoners and in sending cavalry raiding through the enemy's line.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT G. A. R.

The Twenty-third Annual Encampment in Progress at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 19.—[Special.]—Minneapolis took on a holiday appearance this morning in honor of the old soldiers, and the old soldiers proudly did justice to the honor in the ceremonies and display of the opening session of the twenty-third annual encampment of the Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., which for three days is to be held in Minneapolis. There are 450 delegates to the encampment, and most of them had arrived in the city this morning. There was a large number of visiting G. A. R. men besides, so that the city seemed quite filled with sturdy veterans. Old Harmonia Hall, the scene of many bitter political fights in the past, was decked in festal array. The veterans were in full possession. Comrade Davidson of St. Paul in an address this morning referred to the heroic conduct of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg, where out of a regiment of 262 killed or wounded to the number of 215 were left upon the battlefield, and by giving up their lives turned the tide of battle. In conclusion Comrade Davidson scored the Legislature of 1885 in the following words: "And this Legislature appropriated the munificent sum of $500 to be expended in marking the graves of these modern martyrs on the battlefield of Gettysburg. It is a shame, a disgrace. Let us, my comrades, before we adjourn take steps to raise at least $5,000 for this purpose."

The event of the afternoon was the reception to Commander-in-Chief Alger. He arrived at 2 o'clock and was escorted to the West Hotel by a large delegation of the veterans, where an opportunity was given them to shake the hand of Gen. Alger, and a public reception was held from 4 to 6 this afternoon, which was largely attended by prominent citizens.

A rousing campfire was held at Harmonia Hall this evening and a formal program of songs and addresses was carried out. Gen. Alger made the principal address.

The most important business of tomorrow will be the election of officers. Thus far but one candidate for the Commandership, in the person of James Compton of Fergus Falls, the present Senior Vice-Commander, has declared himself. Edwin Dunn of Eyota, who has been mentioned in this connection, declared positively this morning that he was not a candidate. Comrade Compton is, however, a Loyal Legion man and this, it is thought, will militate against his election. There is much antagonism in the G. A. R. between the veterans who served in the ranks and the Loyal Legion officers. A gray-visaged comrade declared this morning that the "Loyal Legion men were a set of aristocrats." It is probable that a G. A. R. man who was a private in the war will be sprung as a dark horse and will be elected by following the tactics which were pursued at the State encampment last year when Barto was put in. This dark horse's identity has, however, been kept carefully concealed if he exists.

It is expected that the Committee on Rules, whose report will be received tomorrow, will vigorously score Lieut. Steele, U. S. A., for his alleged inhuman treatment of Private Wild. Assistant Adjutant-General George W. Morey's report will say: "At the close of 1889 there were 176 posts in good standing, with a membership of 9,346. This gives a gain in the aggregate membership of 194."

DAKOTA VETERANS ASSEMBLE.

The Seventh Annual Encampment in Session at Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 19.—[Special.]—The seventh annual encampment of the Department of Dakota, G. A. R., was formally opened in the Grand Opera-House in this city. It is estimated that over 400 delegates are present and that fully 200 more will be in the city before the session is over. The Department Commander delivered his address, extending to the organization recommendations which he thought should be adopted. The reports of Adjutant-General Robinson of Mitchell and Quartermaster-General Spellman of Mitchell were read. The following committees were appointed: Credentials—R. T. Robinson, Mitchell; A. P. Childs, Parker; E. Huntington, Webster; George W. Snow, Springfield; and A. H. Burke, Fargo. Resolutions—H. C. Ayres, Plankinton; J. E. Bennett, Clark; W. A. Bently, Bismarck; N. P. Stroupe, Aberdeen; and A. Z. Eden, Hot Springs. Good of the Order—E. T. Cressy, Huron; W. H. Stoddard, Sioux Falls; T. H. Bronson, Howard; G. W. Snow, Springfield; D. M. Evans, Aberdeen. Commander's Address—E. M. Thomas, Huron; W. A. Bently, Bismarck; J. E. Bennett, Clark; A. S. Mitchell, Volga; R. S. Lyons, Parker.

The Woman's Relief Corps are also in session and the reports of their officers were read. The department President, Mrs. Louise P. Hauser of Aberdeen, presides over the body.

The feature of the encampment will be the presence Friday of the National Commander, Gen. Alger, and the National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Wittenmeyer.

Provisions are to be made for the division of the department and the creation of the Departments of North and South Dakota. The fight over the choice of Department Commander for South Dakota promises to be a highly exciting one. There are two candidates in the field, Judge C. S. Palmer of Sioux Falls and E. T. Langley of Huron. The indications are that Palmer will be the lucky man. In the matter of dividing the department provision will be made at this session for the division of the relics of the society and the taking of a copy of the records. The attendance of outsiders is very large.

DEATH OF JAMES T. LANE OF DAVENPORT.

A Well Known Iowa Politician No More—Other Obituary Items.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 19.—[Special.]—James T. Lane died today at Denver.

James T. Lane was born March 16, 1830, at Freeport, Pa. He graduated from the University of Lewisburg, and soon after read law with Gen. Purviance at Butler, Pa., the General afterward being Attorney-General of that State. Mr. Lane came to Davenport Feb. 23, 1854, being a passenger on the first through train to the Mississippi River on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road. He at once entered the practice of law and continued in the profession until November last, when his health broke down. He served as County-Attorney and State Representative. He was a Presidential Elector in 1872. From 1873 to 1882 he was United States District-Attorney for Iowa, the entire State constituting a district. He was a delegate to National Republican conventions several times, the last time being in 1888 at Chicago, where after working for Allison through several ballots he went to Harrison. Mr. Lane knew almost every man in Iowa in public life during the last thirty-two years. Few if any Republicans have attended State conventions as delegates so often as he has. He was noted for his force and eloquence as a public speaker. He was Deputy Grand Commander of the Iowa Commandery Knights Templar and an ardent Mason in the blue lodge and chapter work. He was the orator at the Garfield memorial service in this city, one of the largest meetings ever held in Davenport. A few weeks since he went to Denver hoping to regain his health.

Dr. Charles W. Hempstead.

Dr. Charles W. Hempstead died yesterday morning at the family residence, No. 672 West Monroe street. He was the second son of the late Charles S. Hempstead of Galena and was born Jan. 12, 1822. He entered Princeton College in 1845. After his graduation he studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. He remained there about two years, and then removed to Galena, where, with the exception of a short interval spent in Chicago, he lived until the year 1870. At that date he took up his residence in this city, where he continued the successful practice of his profession until about two years ago, when, in consequence of the progress of the disease from which he died, he withdrew from active practice.

Dr. Hempstead possessed great firmness and force of character and a strongly marked individuality. These characteristics were, however, united with one of the sweetest and gentlest dispositions. As a physician he was skillful and successful.

Dr. Hempstead was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Cooper of Philadelphia. She died in Galena in 1862. He was married in 1866 to Mrs. Marcia Lorrain, who, with five of the six children of his household, survives him.

Funeral of J. Young Scammon.

The following members of the Chicago Bar Association have been appointed to attend the funeral of the late J. Young Scammon this morning at 11:30 at Fernwood Villa, South Park:

Benjamin F. Ayer,	James R. Doolittle,
Charles C. Bonney,	Henry W. Bishop,
Ezra B. McCagg,	Van H. Higgins,
Edwin F. Bayley,	Charles F. White,
William W. Farwell,	John I. Bennett,
Edward G. Mason,	John N. Jewett,
Richard S. Thompson,	Henry S. Monroe.
James P. Root,	

Richard H. Jones.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 19.—[Special.]—Richard H. Jones, a pioneer citizen of this city, and President of the Minneapolis Harvester Works, died this afternoon, aged 44. He was for some years prior to 1870 in the farm implement business at Berlin and Cambria, Wis., and during his early years here he was agent for the implement firm of C. Aultman & Co. He leaves a large fortune.

Ira Pearson.

WHITEWATER, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—News was received here today of the death at San Diego, Cal., Monday night of Ira Pearson, formerly of this city, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Pearson Manufacturing company of Chicago.

Judge John S. Hager.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 19.—Judge John S. Hager, ex-Collector of the Port of San Francisco, died at his home in this city this morning.

Will Double Its Capital Stock.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company was held today for the purpose of voting upon and sanctioning an increase in the capital stock of the company from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 as recently recommended by the directors. About 70 per cent of the present issue of $5,000,000 of stock was represented at the meeting, being for the most part that held by John W. Mackey and George W. Coe of the American Exchange Bank. It was all voted in favor of the increase. The additional capital is said to be needed to pay for increased facilities and betterments and to take up local branches and extensions of the lines now held by Mr. Mosher.

Appropriation for a Normal School.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 19.—[Special.]—The joint committees on Normal Schools met tonight and decided to recommend the establishment of an additional normal school at Algona and the appropriation of $40,000 for its establishment and $10,000 for its maintenance for the biennial period.

New Train to Springfield.

The Illinois Central railroad is now running a through solid train with elegant free reclining chair cars and Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Springfield, leaving Chicago at 11:25 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Springfield 7:15 a. m.

For tickets and full information apply to ticket offices, Nos. 194 Clark street, 121 Randolph street, hotel ticket offices, and the depots foot of Lake street, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park.

Liquid Bread, Liquid Bread, Liquid Bread.

BIG FAILURE IN NEW YORK

JOHN F. PLUMMER & CO. ASSIGN, WITH LIABILITIES OF A MILLION.

The Firm Hopes to Be Able to Resume Business with the Consent of Creditors—Testimony Before the McCalla Court of Inquiry—Deputy-Sheriff Hibbard Placed Under Arrest on a Charge of Extortion—Lawyer Wright's Evidence in the Flack Trial.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—The announcement of the failure of the big dry-goods house of John F. Plummer & Co., Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, created a big sensation among the trade in this city today. Coming so closely upon the failure of Harbison & Loder last week the effect was even more pronounced. The employés of the firm first heard of the failure about noon. A little later it was known on the street that Mr. John F. Plummer had made an individual and firm assignment for the benefit of the firm's creditors to Jeremiah P. Murphy, the firm's cashier. The firm is composed of John F. Plummer, Albert T. Plummer, and William S. Darling. The only preference made was one in favor of Evarts, Choate & Beaman for $2,000.

In the statement made by Mr. Murphy, the assignee, he said that he hoped that the firm's liabilities would not prove to be much over a million dollars. The assignee said further: "The assignment is due principally to depreciation in the value of the goods the firm had on hand and which they had been carrying for some time. When they realized the position they were in they made every effort to go on, but found it was impossible, and so they made an assignment. Mr. Plummer is the personification of honor and a competent business-man. They hope the trouble will be only temporary and that they will be able to continue.

"All the creditors concerned can make the suspension only temporary if they decide that the firm can resume. The liabilities are about $1,000,000, of which amount $300,000 is for borrowed money and the balance is due to manufacturers and for trust money deposited with the firm by relatives and friends. There is not a great deal of this trust money, and it is a family matter principally. The assets nominally are a little larger than the liabilities. The assets consist of outstanding accounts and some valuable real estate owned by John F. Plummer."

In the trade the liabilities are reported to be $1,100,000 and nominal assets $1,200,000. The cause of the failure is attributed in the trade principally to overadvances, chiefly in their satinets accounts and complications arising from the old firm of Stoney & Darling, whose business John F. Plummer took. Pomeroy & Plummer dissolved Jan. 1, 1885, and were succeeded by the present firm of John F. Plummer & Co. They took the satinet business of Stoney & Darling, who went into liquidation, and it is said that John F. Plummer & Co. made the necessary advances to Stoney & Darling to enable them to liquidate. The new firm claimed a capital of $300,000 and they have done a business of $3,000,000 for the first year of its existence. Since then their statements have shown considerable increase in capital.

The principal mills which John F. Plummer & Co. have represented are the Hockanum, the New England, the Springville, and the North Adams Manufacturing company. The first three named are all in Connecticut and the last in Massachusetts. The firm is also said to have handled since goods for the Dawson Manufacturing company, the Frieze Manufacturing company, and Satinet Mills. All of these mills are believed to be among the creditors of the disabled firm.

Mr. John F. Plummer took an active part in politics, but it was claimed that it did not interfere with his business. He is a personal friend of President Harrison, and took a leading position in the last Presidential election in the interest of the dry goods trade. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Plummer was the unsuccessful candidate for Controller when Frederick S. Gibbs headed the ticket for Mayor. In 1886 he took part in Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for Mayor. He was somewhat talked of as the Republican Mayoralty candidate himself. In 1888 Mr. Plummer was made a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, where he and A. R. Whitney attained some mention as advocates of the nomination of John Sherman for the Presidency. He was really a Blaine man, and in company with Joseph Pool, A. R. Whitney, and others he got up the famous reception to Mr. Blaine when he returned from Europe in August, 1888.

At about the middle of December, 1888, Mr. Plummer visited Indianapolis on the invitation of Gen. Harrison. He was believed to be an advocate of Warner Miller for a place in the Cabinet, but during that visit he suggested to Gen. Harrison Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss. He himself was spoken of for the Cabinet in many quarters. After the inauguration Mr. Plummer returned to this city and in a short time resigned the Presidency of the Republican Business-Men's Association on account, as he said, of the misrepresentation by the newspapers of his actions, and he announced that he would take no office from the President. The President, however, after a time made him one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific.

PROGRESS OF THE M'CALLA INQUIRY.

Lieut. Mulligan Enters a Denial of Having Ill-Treated the Seamen.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—The McCalla court of inquiry resumed its session at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard today. There was the usual attendance, and the proceedings were of an interesting nature.

Coalheaver William Fitzgerald made complaint that he was unduly punished for getting drunk at Cronstadt while ashore with his fellows for rifle practice. He was double-ironed the first night and next morning couldn't stand on his feet. Executive Officer Ingersoll came along, pulled him up, and struck him before he was finally on his feet. He was then tied up to a Jacob's ladder and afterwards ironed to a man named Quinn and put in the chain-gang for a week.

Charles West, Commander McCalla's steward, testified that he saw Lieut. Ingersoll strike Fitzgerald.

Coal-heaver P. J. Armstrong testified that he was struck by Lieut. Ingersoll at Dartmouth, England, while the Enterprise was being coaled there.

Seaman Charles A. Witt complained that he was struck in the face by Executive Officer Ingersoll because he was not scrubbing fast enough.

Second class Fireman John Hillman (colored) testified that he was threatened by Lieut. Lanley, either just before or just after the Enterprise arrived at Port Said on her recent cruise. He was engaged in some duty when Lieut. Lanley remarked that if he did not move faster he would cut him down.

Lieut. Mulligan made a formal statement concerning his treatment of Walker. He said that he might have used a gag in silencing Walker, but that if he did so he did not remember it. If he used a gag it was not as a punishment, but merely in order to stop Walker's abusive language. Subsequently he helped to dress Walker's wounds. The Lieutenant denied that he had been guilty at any time of ill-treating any man aboard the Enterprise. Lieut. Mulligan reviewed the charges that had been made against him by previous witnesses and declared that in so far as they alleged that he had failed in his duty and obligations as an officer in the navy they were absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He denied the charges specifically. Court was adjourned until tomorrow.

ANOTHER TAMMANY MAN ARRESTED.

Deputy-Sheriff Charles E. Hibbard Placed Under Bond for Extortion.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—Charles E. Hibbard, the last of the six men who are known to have been indicted in connection with the recent exposures in the Sheriff's office and Ludlow Street Jail, was arrested today. Hibbard was indicted upon the charge of extorting $10 from Edward Norman. In February last Norman was arrested in a civil suit, and it is charged that Hibbard charged him $10 for accompanying him in his search for bail. Hibbard was released on $2,000 bail. Hibbard and the other indicted ones—Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Bernard F. Martin, Patrick Fitzgerald, Joseph A. Young, Philip E. Walsh, and Charles Lindeman—will plead to the indictment Monday.

The grand jury was at work all day continuing its investigation of the Sheriff's office. It is said that the fruits of its labors will be handed to the District-Attorney tomorrow in the shape of more indictments against officials in this department. Hibbard, like the rest of the indicted men, is a member of Tammany Hall. It is said that the $10 he received from Norman was the first "perquisite" he had ever received.

RAILROAD RATES ON CORN.

Testimony Given Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission continued its session again today. Milton Depuy, an old canal-boat Captain, testified about the rise and fall of canal rates. The railroads have cut rates against the canal since the passage of the Inter-State Commerce law. It had been done against all kinds of grain carried by canal.

E. C. Bodman of the Committee on Statistics of the Produce Exchange testified that he did not think the railroad rates excessive.

David Bingham of New Jersey testified that the rate on corn, Chicago to New York, is 20 cents and on grain 25 cents. This is lower than English, German, French, and Russian rates.

Mr. Paul Morton had been seventeen years with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. He said the principal trouble with Kansas and Nebraska farmers arose from borrowing money, 1 to 3 per cent per month being a usual rate of interest. Mortgages were a large crop there, so were statesmen. The farmers find something amiss and pounce on the railroads as the cause; he believed that present rates were reasonable. The through rate from Kansas or Nebraska corn points is about ¾ cent per ton per mile to New York. He believed rates were lower here than in any country in the world.

S. M. Felton Jr., First Vice-President of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, believed that all reductions in rates were absorbed by the middlemen and by the ocean carriers. He considered present rates from Chicago low, especially the corn rate. Adjourned until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

TRIAL OF SHERIFF FLACK.

Lawyer Wright Gives His Evidence—A Remarkable Letter Identified.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—Benjamin Wright was the first witness in the Flack case today. He identified the following remarkable epistle from Meeks, which shows how Meeks and his friends relied upon being able to muzzle the press:

Dear Ben—Every thing is being hushed up. Keep the plan originally adopted by you. Professional rights. Say nothing. Your authorization from Monell protects you. I do not think anything will appear after today. Yours truly,
JOE.

Wright also identified a note signed Will Flack in which young Flack said that his mother proposed to bring suit for divorce and wanted Wright to represent her. It was in Meeks' handwriting.

Mrs. Margaret Smith testified as to the relations between Sheriff Flack and Sarah Cherry. She also denied having understood the nature of the deposition for divorce which she signed. Just as she reached the rear of the jury-box she fainted. All the evidence for the people will be in by tomorrow afternoon.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Isabella Brady Gets Six Cents Damages for Breach of Promise.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—It took the jury just three hours yesterday to decide that Miss Isabella Brady the 58-year-old spinster was entitled to six cents damages from Thomas S. Miskill—whom she was anxious to marry—because he had refused to take her for a wife. Isabella had sought to recover $10,000. Miskill denied ever having kissed or made love to the lady. The spinster's counsel said that "with love age is as nothing," and that in the three years of devotion on her part to the one who had rejected her hand she had been prevented from receiving the attentions of others, and had given Miskill the benefit of her society.

Heavy Snowfall in Gotham.

Gotham was today visited by another of those blizzards which are making life here in winter fraught with so much dread and discomfort to residents and visitors. Nearly a foot of snow fell between 5 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, and the wind was blowing at a lively gait all the time.

One of the serious incidents of the storm was a collision that occurred between the locomotives in the yard of the Grand Central depot by which Fireman John Whitehouse lost both his legs.

Navigation was difficult in the lower bay and the Narrows, and many of the ferry-boats were behind time in consequence of the delay of trains on the various railroads. A large number of steamships due in this port yesterday were detained outside by the storm.

Suit for Undervaluation.

United States District-Attorney Mitchell in the United States District Court today began suit for undervaluation against eighteen boxes of glassware which were seized Dec. 31 on the arrival of the steamship Victoria. The glassware is very costly and was imported from Venice, Italy, through the American and European express companies' agents for parties in this country. Among those to whom the boxes were consigned are French, Potter and Wilson of Chicago and W. H. Beltzel of St. Paul.

Vision Restored Through Faith.

During a session of the Christian Workers' Convention in the Gospel Tabernacle at Eighth avenue and Forty-ninth street, Miss Ida Benedict of Lansingburg, N. Y., who had been totally blind since last October, rose in her seat and declared that her sight had been instantly restored. She walked unaided to the platform where she gave her experience, declaring that she had regained her vision through faith.

Miscellany.

The Actors' Amateur Athletic Association of America filed its certificate of incorporation today. Its objects are to encourage all manly sports and to promote physical culture and social intercourse.

Miss Mary Augusta Davey, who is better known to the stage and to the general public as Minnie Maddern, was married today to Harrison Grey Fiske, the editor of the New York *Dramatic Mirror*. Miss Maddern has permanently retired from the stage.

Maj. W. H. Clark, who shot at Wilton Randolph in front of the Southern Society rooms Jan. 10 last, has forfeited his bail and disappeared. His bondsman is Vernon N. Stevenson, in the sum of $1,000. Judge Martine issued a bench warrant for the accused.

Ex-Assemblyman Henry M. Doremus of Newark, N. J., failed in the grocery business in that city for $17,000 about seventeen years ago. Tuesday night Mr. Doremus gave a dinner to his creditors and presented to each creditor a check for the full amount of his claim.

It was decided by a vote of the Kings County Medical Society, which met this evening, that foreign diplomas should not be regarded as giving a right to practice medicine in this country without an examination of the graduates. This is a reprisal for the refusal of the Germans to recognize American medical diplomas.

Chauncey M. Depew, accompanied by his wife and son and his niece, Miss Anna Paulding, left for St. Augustine, Fla., this morning. The attack of the grip from which Mr. Depew has been suffering has left him very weak, but his physicians believe that a short rest from business cares will restore him to his usual good health.

MEXICAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

A Number of Important Changes Made—General Mexican News.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 19.—It is rumored that the following diplomatic changes will soon be made: Anger Nunez Ortez, now Mexican Minister in Belgium, will be appointed to Russia; Romero Vargas, now in Berlin, will go to Brussels; Señor Saavadra will be appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic; the Minister of Justice will go as Plenipotentiary to Germany; and Gen. Lexia, Mexican delegate to the Pan-American Congress, will go as Minister to England.

It is stated that the Government has revived its contract with Edison for a postal phonograph system in a manner more advantageous to Mexico.

Gen. Carrillo, commanding the forces operating against the Yaquis Indians, telegraphs to the War Department that he has finished his inspection and will commence a vigorous campaign.

The Government of the State of Yucatan will begin active operations against the Indians with a view to forcing them down to Belise.

It is stated that Eyrand, the French murderer, is in Lower California.

The Secretary of the Interior, Romero Rubiro, has signed a contract in the name of the Mexican Government with D. J. Cassares for the establishment of a line of steamers between New York and Progreso and New Orleans and Progreso, the vessels to sail under the Mexican flag. The Minister of Public Works has contracted with Augustin Soza for the construction of a railroad from Oneltoxo to Tulancingo. The line will run through the richest part of the State of Hidalgo.

The tobacco crop in the State of Vera Cruz is excellent this year.

WHO IS HER MURDERER?

THE POLICE CONVINCED THAT JENNIE M'GARVEY WAS KILLED.

They Are Searching for a Man Said to Be a Milwaukee Hack-Driver—A West Side Coachman Under Arrest Because of His Supposed Resemblance to the Description—Taylor's Innocence Established—The Woman's Movements Monday Night—Other Features.

About 10 o'clock last night a West Side private coachman was placed in a cell at the Maxwell Street Station on the supposition that he answered the description of the man who was with Jennie McGarvey in a buggy the night she met her death.

The suspect insists that he can prove an alibi, not only by his employer, but by scores of others. The police refuse to give his name or that of his employer. Capt. Ward did not appear to be confident that he had the right man, and intimated that upon proper identification he would be released.

The question is now: Who was her companion? Efforts are being made to locate a certain heavy-set man with a blonde mustache with whom she is known to have been in company upon several occasions. He is said to be a Milwaukee hack-driver whom she had known in that city when she was living with Bingham. It is believed that her sister knows this man, for he has been seen to call for Jennie at the restaurant where both sisters were employed.

"Zach" Taylor, the engineer at Leroy Payne's who lived with Jennie McGarvey, was released yesterday. Taylor's entire innocence of any connection with the crime has been fully established by a number of reliable witnesses.

HER MOVEMENTS SUNDAY NIGHT.

A half-dozen detectives from the Central Station and twice as many from Inspector Hunt's precinct are working on the case, and developments are expected at any moment. This much is known of the actual movements of the woman Sunday night: She left her sister's place, No. 388 State street, shortly before 8 o'clock, saying she was going to see "Baby," meaning Taylor. At 8:30 o'clock a hostler at Leroy Payne's stables saw her look into the engine-room from a window in the alley. She saw her husband at work and hastened away. The hostler told Taylor that his wife was in the alley. He went out to see her, but she had gone.

This is the last known of her movements until, a little more than an hour and a half afterwards, she was picked up dying on Garfield boulevard, seven miles away.

It is evident that she did not want to meet her husband when she looked through the window in the alley. She saw that he was safely at work and then hurried away. Between the time she left her sister's and the time she was seen in the alley she had ample time to meet some one and make an appointment to meet him again as soon as she had satisfied herself that Taylor was at work. Whoever she met doubtless had a buggy and drove her down Michigan avenue to Grand boulevard, and through the park over to the lonely Garfield boulevard, where he robbed and murdered her. The idea of accidental death by falling out of the buggy has been abandoned, as the marks upon the woman's arms and body show that she had been engaged in a desperate struggle. The evidence of robbery is equally satisfactory.

MRS. SPARKS RETICENT.

The police are strong in the opinion that Mrs. Sparks is purposely concealing the knowledge she has of her sister's associates. She played innocent at the Coroner's inquest yesterday and swore that she had never seen Jennie in the company of any other man than Taylor in Chicago. Mrs. Sparks has not lived with her husband for three years. The police have evidence as to her character. As for her sister, Jennie McGarvey, it is certain that she consorted with other men while she was living with Taylor. She was never married to Maj. Bingham of Milwaukee, whom she claimed as her husband. Neither was she married to Taylor. And Mrs. Miller of No. 164 Van Buren street, who knew her personally, saw her not long ago enter an "European hotel" with a man other than Taylor.

It has been discovered that the dead woman was addicted to the morphine habit, though the fact is probably irrelevant to the case.

Taylor and W. H. Miller telegraphed last night that they would leave for Milwaukee today with the body of the woman. The funeral will be held there tomorrow. The details have not been arranged.

A STORY DISPROVED.

A morning paper prints a story that the dead woman was seen with a man in a saloon at Thirty-fifth street and Prairie avenue and other saloons near by between the hours of 8 and 10 that evening. By the nearest traveled route from Leroy Payne's stables it would not have been possible for her to stop on the way to the fatal spot and get more than one hasty drink. Furthermore, Chief Marsh says that he personally visited these saloons to investigate the story and it was entirely disproved. No person about these places had seen a woman corresponding to Jennie McGarvey's description or pretended to have seen any such couple that night. It was alleged that the man and woman in the buggy first stopped at the saloon where Eva Mitchell is said to have last been seen the night of her death, but the falsity of the story is clinched by Inspector Hunt, who happened to be passing the saloon in his buggy at that identical moment. He thought he knew the man and woman, and reined up his horse as they got out of the buggy to have a good look at them. Inspector Hunt adds an emphatic denial to the elaborately concocted story.

The police will be careful in accepting identifications after their experience with Frank Links. The latter positively identified Taylor as the man he had seen that evening in a saloon on West Madison street with a woman, and he then went to the County Hospital and as positively identified Jennie McGarvey. Luckily for Taylor, he has unimpeachable evidence of his whereabouts all that evening. Mrs. Links, who was with her husband when he saw the couple on West Madison street, is just as positive that they were not Taylor and Jennie McGarvey.

THE INQUEST ADJOURNED.

Deputy Coroner Sieverson impaneled a jury at the County Hospital yesterday morning and heard the testimony of Mrs. McGarvey, the mother, and Mrs. Sparks, the sister, and then adjourned the case at the request of the police until next Tuesday. The evidence was unimportant and consisted in uninteresting details of the woman's former history by the mother and a reiterated denial of the knowledge of any material facts by the sister.

A torn glove was found yesterday near the spot where the body lay. It was identified as having been worn by the woman the night of the murder.

It applies to the strengthening of the robbery theory. The murderer probably jerked the glove off her hand to get her rings and threw it a dozen feet away, where it was found.

Fred Damon, the Hackman.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—Detectives tonight learned the identity of the Milwaukee hackman who is believed by the Chicago police to be implicated in the murder of Jennie McGarvey. His name is Fred Damon. Four months ago he left here, going to Chicago. Damon is said to have told a Milwaukee man who met him in Chicago three weeks ago that he was coachman for a family living at the corner of Thirtieth and State streets. It was also learned that Damon knew Jennie McGarvey when she lived here, and frequently called on her. He is described as a short and thick-set man with a blonde mustache. Damon, the police say, is a dissolute character and while here was frequently arrested for drunkenness. His parents live in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Clarendon, Ark., the water of the White River is out of its banks and has already caused much damage to property. The river is still rising.

In the House at Ottawa last night the bill respecting the Detroit River Railway Bridge company was read and for the third time and passed.

Conductor Houghtaling of the Lake Shore train wrecked at Bay View was arraigned in the police court at Buffalo yesterday charged with being responsible for the accident.

Sam Wood, a noted horse-thief and a former pal of Rube Burrows, was brought to Memphis, Tenn., yesterday from Benton, Ark., where he was arrested for stealing several horses in Memphis.

A number of European prisoners were seen en route to Abomey Feb. 26. They were in chains and were being cruelly treated by the escort. The French consular agent, owing to his sufferings and despairing of assistance, attempted to commit suicide.

GAS PLANT FOR CICERO.

ONE WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY W. L. ELKINS JR. OF PHILADELPHIA.

It Is to Cost About One Million Dollars and Will Supply the Towns Within a Radius of Ten Miles—A Site Already Selected—Miss Ensell Repeats Her Story Against the Krouts—The Abbey-Cogswell War.

The stylishly-dressed young man at the Richelieu yesterday, with a blonde mustache and quaint old Quaker's dialect, was W. L. Elkins Jr. He has been in the city for a few days making preparatory negotiations for establishing an immense gas plant in Cicero. A few acres of land were selected, though not purchased outright.

The plant will cost nearly $1,000,000 and have a capacity of over 1,000,000 feet a day. Not only is Cicero to be supplied with gas, but Oak Park, Harlem, and other towns within a radius of ten miles of Cicero.

"By the 1st of November," said Mr. Elkins, "your suburban residents will be reading their papers by gaslight. I am going to Philadelphia tonight and will return in two weeks. Then the land will be purchased and work started at once. Every street in Cicero will have to be opened, but the citizens are willing to make any sacrifice to get gas."

Mr. Elkins' company already owns a dozen gas plants in the United States.

TO HEAR MISS ENSELL'S STORY.

A Big Crowd Gathers in Justice White's Court-Room—Krout Locked Up.

There was a large crowd in Justice White's court-room yesterday morning to hear the case against Clarence Krout, the candy manufacturer at No. 40 Franklin street, who, with his mother, is charged with conspiracy by Miss Leonora Ensell of Fayette City, Pa. The charge of disorderly conduct against Mrs. J. H. Williams, who claims to be Krout's wife, was continued to March 21.

Miss Ensell told her story in a straightforward manner. The facts elicited were the same as published yesterday morning. She also said that when Krout got angry one day he threatened to put her in a dive where she would soon be made away with. She declared Krout did not know of his mother's proposition to send Mr. Ensell bogus marriage documents so as to secure the $2,000 promised on proof of her marriage being sent him.

Mrs. Whiting of No. 224 West Washington street said she had seen Krout abuse the complainant.

Krout said Miss Ensell had been following him ever since he met her in St. Joe eight months ago, and that he had tried in vain to get rid of her. He admitted borrowing $45 from her. Krout's remarks roused Miss Ensell's ire, and she produced a letter he had written her. In the letter Krout calls her his "darling baby," declares he cannot live without her, and begs her to join him. Krout acknowledged having written the letter.

The case was set for March 21 to enable the defendant to procure counsel. He was locked up in default of $1,000 bail. Miss Ensell is stopping with Mrs. Whiting at No. 224 West Washington street. An attempt was made Tuesday night, it is said, to prevent her appearing in court. Charles Krout, the defendant's brother, gave Miss Ensell a nightkey of his house at No. 12 Sangamon street and told her to slip out of her room when the coast was clear and come to his house. Miss Ensell accepted the key and turned it over to the police. The Marshal at Fayette City has been informed to notify Mr. Ensell of the case. Krout's brother has not yet been arrested.

THE ABBEY-COGSWELL WARFARE.

Arrest of the Furniture Dealer and His Colleagues on a Charge of Conspiracy.

When Milton Abbey, householder, and F. Cogswell, furniture dealer, get through with their legal battles over the furniture in Abbey's flat both will be tolerably well versed in law.

The last turn in the dispute was taken Monday, when Abbey swore out warrants before Justice Brayton for the arrest of Frederick Cogswell, John F. Balkwill, Philip Menard, Christian Zachman Jr., and Robert White for conspiracy "in securing the arrest of Abbey and his wife in order to unlawfully enter their dwelling-house at No. 1062 West Monroe street," and carry away the furniture contained therein. Justice Brayton continued the cases until March 26 in bonds of $500 each. Balkwill is a Desplaines street furniture manufacturer and Menard is the constable who led the assaulting column Feb. 9 on Abbey's domicile. The two others are merely supers.

Abbey's troubles began Aug. 15, 1888, when he purchased $532 worth of goods from Cogswell, paying $50 down, and giving notes of $25 each on the "monthly installment" plan for the balance. He says in his complaint that the furniture was not new as had been represented. He paid in all $375, receipts being given, which read, "to apply on note now due," the paid notes being surrendered in but two instances. Cogswell claimed the full amount of the notes held by him Abbey says.

Then began the siege of Abbey's flat. For several days the husband and wife bravely held the fort. Their arrest followed, but both were discharged.

Feb. 9 Cogswell, Constable Menard, and the others now charged with conspiracy finally got into the Abbey residence and carted off the furniture to an auction-room. They entered, as Abbey charges, in an unlawful manner, by breaking in a window. The goods were replevied, after an injunction had been obtained from Judge Horton restraining their sale, and are now in the possession of the Abbeys again. A suit against Cogswell for $5,000 damages for trespass has been commenced by Abbey and one for $10,000 damages by Mrs. Abbey.

SAYS IT'S ENTIRELY LEGITIMATE.

The Bringing of English Boys to This Country to Learn Farming.

"That article in THE TRIBUNE this morning regarding the bringing of English boys to this country to learn farming and cattle-raising is highly colored," said Mr. Coombs of the firm of Carne & Coombs, which represents W. W. Ford & Co. of London in Chicago. "It gives the impression that the whole thing is a fraud, whereas it is nothing of the sort. W. W. Ford & Co. run the Colonial Agency in London. It is for second sons. You know in England the first son gets about all there is in an estate and the second son is generally provided for by his father during the latter's lifetime.

"The idea is to bring them to America and let them see what the business is. They come over for a year, and if at the expiration of that time they are satisfied they will like it a farm is bought and they go in on their own hook. The idea is this: They want to get an insight into the methods of farming and the life, and they prefer to pay board rather than go in as regular employés. On our farm near Tracy, Minn., they have every convenience. The buildings are modern and have all improvements. The young men have their own rooms and do not eat with the regular farmhands. The latter have to get up at 6 o'clock, while the former do not breakfast until nearly 9. After breakfast they sit around and smoke their cigars for awhile before going to work. They are generally through by about 5 in the afternoon.

"They come first for three months as an experiment. Then if they don't like it they return home. If they do like it they complete the year, and then start in for themselves on a ranch of their own. The Aiken boys who were with us have just done this thing. Their mother came over and bought a ranch for them.

"Our farm has something over 3,200 acres and is valued at $85,000. We have there at present three Englishmen who pay us about $300 a year each. That isn't big interest on $85,000, is it? We hardly depend on that for our income. In fact, far from being a swindle, there is really no money in it; for it keeps the regular farmhands constantly dissatisfied. They think they ought to have as easy a time of it as the Englishmen."

HE WOULD JUST REVERSE THINGS.

D. R. Goudie's Novel Plan of Railroad Construction—He Explains His System.

D. R. Goudie, editor of *Saxon and Celt*, explained to a number of capitalists and engineers, including L. J. Gage, Gen. Sooy Smith, Ald. Vierling, C. C. Bonney, and Mr. Hay, at the Sherman House yesterday his invention for an entirely new system of railroad construction. His aim is to secure the coöperation of moneyed men to make a practical test of his models by an elevated road in Chicago.

Mr. Goudie's plan is virtually reversing the present order of things in railway operation. For the rails he substitutes wheels three inches in diameter, three inches thick, and set about three feet apart. Over them will slide the runners of the cars. The engine, however, will run on rails on the same roadbed in order to get traction.

Mr. Goudie says the enormous dead weight of locomotives and cars would be greatly lessened by his plan. Speed would be increased to fifty to seventy-five miles an hour, and a great gain in carrying capacity would also be made. In the present system, he says, a radical defect is the running of the engine, which requires great traction, on the same rail as the cars drawn, which require a track as free from traction as possible.

In answer to a question he said his invention had never been put to a practical trial, but he was prepared to show practical railroad men and civil engineers that the system had been developed to a point warranting the investment of money. Patents had been obtained, and he proposed obtaining additional patents to cover subsequent improvements.

While his system was peculiarly adapted to elevated railways, he said it was also practicable for surface and horse railroads. He claimed that with his system a strong man could draw as much as a team of horses.

The matter was so novel that none of those present seemed prepared to express any decided opinion.

HIS SUIT AGAINST THE GAS TRUST.

Francis E. Charlton Talks About His Attempt to Down the Monopoly.

Francis E. Charlton, who is suing the Gas Trust to restrain it from paying a dividend, says the only object of his action is to prevent the trust from continuing an illegal business. He argues that if his suit is successful it will end the monopoly, thereby enabling consumers to get gas cheaper than they do at the present rate. Mr. Charlton says that his winning the action at law would prevent the trust from paying him a dividend on his ten shares of stock purchased Feb. 27. Speaking of the case he said:

"The trust has never made a foot of gas. It simply controls the stock of four gas companies, the profits on which go to the trust and are paid out as dividends. In view of this fact the Supreme Court held that its business under the second clause of its charter is illegal. The decision maintained that the trust could not control the stock of other companies nor create a monopoly.

"Were this decision enforced it would compel the trust either to manufacture gas or go out of business, but it has gone right along pursuing its illegal business. The only way this can be stopped, in my opinion, is by a restraining order from a court of competent jurisdiction. What right has the trust to pay out as dividends money it has not legally earned?

"If the trust should make gas as required by the first clause of its charter there would be five companies competing for business. Instead of paying $1.50 a thousand the public could get gas for half that, and the companies could still make a fair profit. My only motive is to break up this monopoly. Although I care not what may be said of the facts in this case, I dislike to be misrepresented, but all I ask of the press and the citizens is to pass no judgment on me until I have a chance to defend my position in court. In justice to the trust I would say that I have never anticipated an attempt on its part to get rid of my suit. It will be fought on its merits as presented in the bill, and if I fail that will be the end of the suit. If I succeed the Gas Trust will stop its monopoly of the gas business in Chicago."

SHE RAN AWAY WITH A TRAMP.

A Cultured Ohio Woman Elopes to Chicago with a Dissolute Man.

Sheriff Allinger of Sidney, O., is at the Sherman House. His visit to Chicago is caused by a runaway wife from his county. The woman in question, whose name is withheld, is the wife of one of the wealthiest citizens of Fort Jefferson, a small town five miles from Sidney. She is accomplished and pretty. The man for whom she left husband, home, and children is said to be a worthless and ignorant tramp who had been under arrest for drunkenness for some time previous to this last escapade.

Last Saturday afternoon the woman obtained about $100 from her husband's funds, gathered her jewels, lace curtains, and some other household valuables together and left for Muncie, Ind., where she was met by the tramp, and together they came to Chicago. From letters obtained by force from a woman of somewhat doubtful character who had aided in the escape of the guilty wife, the pair were supposed to have located at No. 186 West Lake street, Chicago, but detectives were unable to find any such number on that street. Inquiries at all the neighboring houses failed to elicit any information.

The Sheriff was requested by the wronged husband to let the matter drop, but as the parents of the woman are heartbroken at their daughter's fall, and are willing to expend any amount of money to reclaim her, the Sheriff and detectives will vigorously push the search. Mr. Allinger says he will not leave Chicago without the woman, even if he finds it necessary to kill her lover in the attempt to take her from him.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Hubbell-Beach Wedding.

Miss Jessie A. Beach and Mr. Bert Hubbell of McKeesport, Pa., were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Beach, No. 3325 Grand boulevard. Only relatives and intimate friends were present. The parlors were prettily decorated with plants and flowers. At 3 o'clock, to the accompaniment of the Lohengrin Wedding March, played by a mandolin orchestra, the bride and groom entered the parlor and took their places before the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Edward S. Williams of the Sixth Congregational church. The bride was attired in cream-white crêpe lisse, daintily embroidered and combined with China silk. The gown was of walking length, the bodice slightly pointed at the neck, and made with short puffed sleeves that were met by long white gloves. The bride carried only a white ostrich feather fan. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding supper was served, the table decorations being pink and white. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell have gone to Denver for a two weeks' visit. They will be "at home" to their friends after April 15 at McKeesport, Pa.

Under the Auditorium.

The deed was recorded yesterday from the Chicago Auditorium Auxiliary company to H. J. Willing of a portion of the land on which the Auditorium stands. The sale of this land was announced by THE TRIBUNE several weeks ago. It is the property controlled by Wirt Walker, and is an irregularly shaped piece of ground having a frontage of 105 feet on Wabash avenue, 205 feet on Congress street, and 134 feet on Michigan avenue. The property contains about 43,000 square feet. It is leased to the Auditorium company for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $21,000. The price at which the transfer was made nets the purchaser a shade under 4½ per cent, the lowest rate of income any long-leased property has yet sold for in Chicago.

The ground under the southwest corner of the Auditorium Building was some time ago sold by Mr. Peck to Francis Bartlett and William Slater on a 5 per cent basis.

The high price at which the Wirt Walker lot has passed, netting less than 4½ per cent, speaks well for the estimation of capitalists both of Chicago real estate generally and of the Auditorium project particularly.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education last evening received a communication from a committee of the Fifteenth Ward, declaring that the school facilities in the ward are wholly inadequate, and submitting a proposition for a school building on a lot owned by the board at Humboldt street and Cortlandt avenue. Referred.

The Committee on School Management reported a schedule of salaries for the current year, which was the same as that of last year. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds was granted authority to advertise for proposals for a fifteen-room building on the Longfellow lot on plans now in the hands of the board.

The Committee on School Sites recommended the purchase for $8,100 of nine lots, comprising 225 feet, on Maplewood near Waubansia avenue as a school site. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Annexation reported that it had awarded the contract for fitting up a church as a branch of the Roseland school.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of J. Y. Scammon, the board deciding to attend the funeral in a body.

"Stag" Entertainment by "E" Boys.

Company E, First Infantry, gave a "stag" entertainment to about 100 civilian guests last evening in the Jackson street armory. A catch-as-catch-can wrestling match, closely contested and interesting, was the feature. The contestants were John Holland of I Company and G. K. Barrett of the Chicago Cycling Club. Holland is a professional, while Barrett is the champion amateur of the State. The first fall was won by Holland in eight minutes. In the second bout Barrett, who was much the lighter man, turned Holland neatly and sharply, but he succeeded in forming a bridge which was only broken by persistent and hard effort, and with three points of his adversary down Barrett gained the second fall in nine minutes. Holland rushed things in the third bout, and took the fall and the match in thirty seconds.

A paper replete with "gags" on his comrades of the company was read by H. H. Alger while attired in an airy feminine costume. Club swinging, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music made up the remainder of the program. Late in the evening the invited guests and their military hosts partook of a camp-like collation.

Thinks There Was Nearly a Trio.

The similarity between the Jennie McGarvey and the Eva Mitchell cases has been remarked. A woman who believes she narrowly missed furnishing another such sensation told her story to Justice Prindiville yesterday morning. She said that Monday night a man approached her while she was seated at a table in a restaurant near the Rock Island depot and asked her if she wanted a cab. She replied that she did. He then ordered drinks. She took beer. "At 1 o'clock in the morning," she said, "I got into his cab and told him to take me to the Washington Hotel. I do not remember anything after that until I awoke in the morning to find myself lying in a vacant lot near Twenty-sixth and State streets with all my money and jewelry gone. I believe I was drugged and thrown out of the cab."

The woman gave her name as Katie Hamilton, and took out a warrant for the arrest of F. C. Smith, charging him with robbery.

In Memoriam.

At a special meeting of THE TRIBUNE chapel held Wednesday, March 12, the following testimonial of respect was adopted:

WHEREAS, After a short illness it has pleased the Almighty in his infinite wisdom to take from our midst one of the most worthy and valued friends in the fraternity; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Daniel J. Eidt THE TRIBUNE chapel has lost a faithful and upright member of the Union, and his family a dutiful son and brother.

Resolved, That the members of THE TRIBUNE chapel tender their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the chapel and a copy sent to the family and published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the *Union Printer*, and the *Typographical Journal*.

H. C. ROSS, Chairman.

WILLIAM TURLEY, Secretary.

Brutally Assaulted a Chinaman.

The assault on the Chinaman Chin On proves to be a serious affair. Dr. F. M. Wilder, who is attending him, sent a note to Justice Prindiville yesterday morning informing him that Chin was suffering from congestion of the brain and might not recover. He owns a laundry at No. 369 South Desplaines street.

Tuesday afternoon at Van Buren and Clark streets Daniel Bradley, Anthony Cavanaugh, and Martin Shaughnessy met him. "See me hit de pig-tail" said Bradley, and he struck Chin on the head and knocked him down on an iron grating. The Chinaman was unconscious for several hours and is now delirious. Bradley was held in $2,000 bail until March 28, and Cavanaugh was fined $25. Shaughnessy was discharged.

Now Springer Wants Damages.

Judge Tuley's decision supporting Warner Springer's injunction against Yerkes' Tunnel company was followed yesterday by a suit for $100,000 damages brought by Springer. The defendants are Charles T. Yerkes, the West Chicago Street-Railroad Tunnel company, the West Chicago Street-railroad company, Charles Fitz Simons, Joseph Downey, Samuel G. Artingstall, the Fitz Simons & Connell company. The plaintiff's attorneys, A. C. Story, Miller, Leman & Chase, express great confidence in the success of the suit, as Judge Tuley's decision, they claim, stamped Yerkes' attempt to tear down the building as a trespass.

Met for the Seventh Time.

The Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College held its seventh annual meeting at the Palmer last evening. The retiring President, Dr. F. W. Gordon of Sterling, Ill., delivered the annual address. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. O. W. Carlson, Milwaukee; Vice-Presidents, Drs. B. L. Reynolds and J. M. Ebersole; Secretary, Dr. R. Ludlam Jr.; Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Chislett; Necrologist, Dr. E. S. Bailey; Executive Committee, Drs. Felix Boericke, Joseph P. Cobb, and E. D. Scott. Tonight the banquet of the thirtieth annual commencement will take place at the Palmer.

Estate of the Late William Bross.

The inventory of the estate of the late William Bross, filed in the Probate Court yesterday, is in substance as follows: Cash, $3,531; life insurance, $28,248; household furniture, $2,044; 400 shares TRIBUNE stock, $300,000; fifteen shares Chicago Deposit Vault company, $15,000; Nevada Block on Franklin street, $68,615; other real estate in Chicago, Winnetka, and Superior, Wis., $27,700.

Discharges in a Murder Case.

In the Raggio murder case Judge Clifford yesterday morning granted the motion of the defense to discharge three of the defendants—Michael Raggio, Thomas Raggio, and Fred Dahl—on the ground of insufficiency of evidence against them. Then testimony was introduced to controvert the testimony on which Anthony Raggio had been held.

Items.

Dr. Lewis J. Mitchell has been appointed Registrar of the Cook County Hospital to succeed Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, resigned.

Sheriff Bert Huson and Deputy W. J. Guthrie are in this city from Watertown, N. Y., to take John H. Sweeney, the gold brick swindler, back to New York for trial.

All persons holding tickets for the "National Pageant" are requested to either return them or their equivalent in money at once to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, No. 145 Ashland boulevard.

Prof. R. A. Campbell delivered a lecture last night at No. 96 State street on "Will, Imagination, and Action as Factors in Regeneration." It was an interesting address, well received by the audience.

A man who had registered as John Russell of Milwaukee was found dead in his room at the Gault House yesterday afternoon. He had taken an overdose of morphine. The man's linen was marked Rogers. He was about 40 years old.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 30°; 9 a. m., 30°; 10 a. m., 31°; 11 a. m., 33°; 12 m., 34°; 1 p. m., 36°; 3 p. m., 39°; 6 p. m., 40°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.39; 6 p. m., 29.45.

Seventy-five boys employed in Libby, McNeill & Libby's canning house at the Stock-Yards went out on a strike yesterday. The boys have been receiving $4.50 a week. They demanded $6 a week, which was refused. They were out long enough to discover that the company could get along without them. Then they went back.

In the case of Torvald Miller, who was caught between a freight elevator and an open window in the shaft and killed at the establishment of Work Bros. & Co., Nos. 224 and 226 Adams street, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict censuring the owners and lessees of the building for not properly guarding the elevator shaft.

Patrick Cummings, the recently-elected High Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, was presented with a handsome diamond pin by the members of Court Enterprise, No. 36, at Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue last evening. The presentation address was made by Dr. C. E. Caldwell. An attractive musical program followed.

Seth Twombly, the engineer of the Rock Island freight that wrecked a passenger-train at South Englewood a few months ago, was seriously hurt Tuesday night at Fifty-first street and the Rock Island tracks. In jumping from a moving train he suffered a broken arm and serious internal injuries. He was taken to his home at Forty-sixth and Dearborn streets.

The bronze medallion portrait of the late Judge McAllister will be presented to the McAllister School at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon next by Fernando Jones on behalf of James H. McVicker, the donor. Addresses by President Beale and ex-President Story of the Board of Education and others. This school is situated on the corner of Thirty-seventh and Gage streets.

There has been some comment around the courts over the apparent delay in the report of the committee (Messrs. E. O. Russell, John Maynard Harlan, and W. W. Augur) which examined the papers of about fifty applicants for admission to the bar. Mr. Harlan said last night that Justice Moran instructed the committee that there was no hurry and that any time this week would do. The report will be handed in to the Appellate Court this morning.

Justice Hamburgher yesterday held to the Criminal Court for burglary the scion of a family of thieves. He was Thomas Byrnes, a brother of the notorious "Clabbie" Byrnes and son of a man who has served fifty terms in the bridewell and in jail. The young man, with Robert Dooley and Johnnie Harrity, was charged with breaking into the house of J. H. Hollenden, No. 469 Sedgwick street, and stealing a gold watch. Harrity was discharged and the other two held in bonds of $500 each.

A murder case was put on trial in Judge Waterman's court yesterday. The dead man was an Italian, Dormoso Filippini, and the men charged with killing him are two Irishmen, Walter Blake and John Maloney. The deed was committed in a street fight at the corner of North avenue and McHenry street Aug. 28, 1888. Although Maloney was indicted his connection with the case was slight and he was released on his own recognizance, which was forfeited on his failure to appear in court yesterday.

Mrs. Burchell Discharged.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 19.—Mrs. Burchell was taken before Police Magistrate Hill at noon today. Detective Murray and Crown-Attorney Raymond of Welland were present, but neither of them had any evidence against Mrs. Burchell, and the magistrate discharged her. She will go to Woodstock in the morning with her solicitor, Mr. Hellmuth, and there appear before a magistrate, and will no doubt be bound over in her own recognizance to appear when wanted, and then return to this place.

STEAM FOR EVERY HOUSE.

PROMISES MADE BY MR. MARTIN FOR THE NEW CHICAGO COMPANY.

He Says Residences May Be Heated at a Cost Cheaper than with Soft Coal at a Dollar a Ton—Power for Factories—No Danger from Fire—The Smoke Question—Samuel Gregsten's Contrivance to Abate the Nuisance.

"The Chicago District Steam Heating company," said Thomas Martin, who is to be its manager if the franchise be granted, "will have the benefit of the experience of other steam-heating enterprises without having to bear the odium of the failures which accompany experiments. We will start out to lay in steam pipes knowing that they are bound to be a success. Birdsill Holly didn't know as much about the thing in 1877, when the first three miles of pipe were laid in Lockport, N. Y., as an experiment. He had an awful time of it there with the pipes. The expansion of the conduits when heated would cause them to buckle and bow up and would break off the service pipes. Necessity was the mother of invention in that case. Holly had to devise the variator, which is a contrivance fixed so that the motion of expansion is taken up by a corrugated copper diaphragm. That keeps the line of pipe practically rigid while allowing the inner pipe to expand without interfering with any connections. All the service pipes are attached to variators."

AVOIDING CONDENSATION.

"But how do you obviate the condensation of the steam?"

"Only by careful construction. All the wise engineers declared when this scheme was first proposed that the steam would all be condensed before it could be got to the consumers. Experience has shown that in the fifteen miles of pipe laid in New York City the loss from condensation is not more than 5 per cent, which is less than gas companies lose by leakage. You see the steam pipe is first wrapped with asbestus and tow. Then there is an air-chamber surrounding the pipe. Atmospheric air is a good non-conductor of heat. Then there is the pine log four inches thick. I don't see how much heat can get away, do you? The meter used by the company had to be invented, too. It is accurate.

"One great advantage of this steam for power is its steadiness of pressure. In an ordinary boiler the needle of the indicator which shows the pressure is constantly moving. The consequence is the nominal horse-power required with individual boilers is a good deal more than is needed under our system."

"Was there never a case of explosion of any of the pipes in the streets?"

NO EXPLOSIONS.

"No, sir; the pipes have never exploded. They can't. They are tested for ten times the pressure they will have to endure. It was my intention first, after I had investigated the merits of the system, to have it put in for the accommodation of the residence district on the South Side. I found out in all the thirty towns where it had been introduced that the people were willing to pay twice the cost of the steam rather than go back to the old system of carrying in coal and carrying out ashes. I talked with Mr. Allerton and found him fully in sympathy with me, 'but,' says he, 'you don't want it for the residence district alone. Put it in down-town. It will do away with the smoke nuisance. If all these office buildings can be cheaply warmed and all the factories run by your steam, where will the necessity be for smoke?' And that's just it. That is the strong point to be made for the system. Anybody can see that it will be an effectual cure for the smoke nuisance. If everybody burned hard coal there wouldn't be any smoke, but hard coal is $6 a ton. Well, the people can get steam cheaper than if they burned soft coal at $1 a ton.

IN CASE OF FIRE.

"Another thing in favor of this district steam-heating is this: To say nothing of the greatly diminished fire risk, the steam service will be a local fire department in itself. When a fire breaks out you have to wait until the engines come to pump water on the blaze. Have a standpipe in the building and connect it with the street steam mains. Then it will be possible to flood any floor in the building with steam till the fire is smothered out. There is no better fire-extinguisher than steam, as it doesn't ruin goods as water does. But suppose it's necessary to use water. You can do away with the necessity of carrying a furnace and a boiler on the engine truck. Instead of dragging so much water in the boiler, and fuel and all that, and waiting to get up steam, only the engine need be hauled around. Connect it with the street mains, and in an instant it is ready to pump water on the flames. But what chance has a building heated by steam brought in from the street to catch fire? It isn't as if there were live coals in a grate ready to pop out on the carpet, or as if there were chimneys to catch fire or woodwork too near a hot-air furnace to smolder along and finally burst out in a blaze. There need never, with this system, be a spark in a building. It could be heated by steam and lighted by electricity."

COMBINATION SMOKE-CONSUMER.

Mr. Gregsten Has One, and He Says It Works Like a Charm.

Samuel Gregsten of the Windsor European Hotel believes he has solved the problem of getting rid of smoke. His plan is to have a brick arch under the boiler and steam jets above the fire combined. The arch in Mr. Gregsten's boiler, which is twelve feet long, is five feet from the front doors. The boiler is of ample capacity for the steam required to be produced, and no crowding is necessary.

At 7 o'clock last evening Mr. Gregsten and a TRIBUNE reporter went on the roof of his hotel to get a look at the smoke nuisance by night.

"There; McVicker's chimney is just starting up," said Mr. Gregsten as a cloud of smoke arose over the theater. "That is sometimes awful for us. Over there," pointing to the south, "is the Saratoga chimney. It keeps up just such a smudge all day and late at night. THE TRIBUNE chimney, just north of there, has been doing splendidly for some time. You seldom see anything coming out of it. You can see, too, by the steam exhaust that the engine is working strong. Now look at this chimney of mine. Do you see any smoke? No. It seldom makes any more than that.

"Before I adopted this plan of mine," he continued, "the rooms could not be kept clean. The bedclothes were dirty in four hours, and the carpets in a week looked as if they had been down a year. I put a great deal of study into remedying matters, and I visited every place where I could hear of a smoke-burner. I tried combining the two plans, and it has done wonderfully well. One does what the other fails to do, and with the most indifferent firing I have little smoke. The whole contrivance cost less than $100, but the arch must be replaced every six months."

EX-TREASURER HEMINGWAY'S ACCOUNTS.

The Investigating Committee Presents Its Report to the Governor.

JACKSON, Miss., March 19.—[Special.]—The Legislative Committee finished its investigation of the accounts of ex-Treasurer Hemingway today and presented its report to the Governor. The finding of the committee agrees with the report of Commissioner Hatty filed with the Governor Saturday last and tallies with Senator Dillard's figures as published in his card soon after his announcement in the Senate of the failure of Mr. Hemingway to settle with the new Treasurer. The report says: "After a thorough, complete, and painstaking examination of the books of the department and all the vouchers thereof which were attainable we find that the ex-Treasurer has not accounted for $315,612.19, and he is indebted to the State for that amount." Suit will be instituted at once. No other action has been taken as yet. The report of the committee would indicate that the shortage occurred in his last term. Col. Hemingway will make a statement tomorrow.

CONDITION OF ARCHBISHOP HEISS.

The Wisconsin Prelate Still Alive, but with No Hopes of Recovery.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—At 11 p. m. the condition of Archbishop Heiss is but little changed. He seemed brighter during the day and rested half an hour at one time. A council of doctors has just been held, but no conclusion was reached beyond what has already been announced. The Archbishop may die at any moment, and may live a couple of days. The Rev. Father Zeininger, Chancellor of the Milwaukee diocese, arrived tonight and will remain to the end.

THE BOSSES REMAIN SILENT.

The Carpenters Still Waiting for a Reply to Their Demands.

The carpenters have not yet received from their employers the communication which the latter decided at their last meeting to send, conceding the eight-hour working day and promising a substantial advance in wages. The United Carpenters' Council will at its weekly meeting today draft its demands for publication.

The demands of the carpenters have been represented as being confined to the eight-hour working day and a minimum rate of wages of 40 cents an hour. The fact is, however, there are other demands, though the two named are the ones which will decide whether there shall be a strike or not. In all there will be almost a dozen. They embrace the establishment of a permanent Arbitration Committee and a system of apprenticeship as their leading features.

The Arbitration Committee is to be constituted on the plan of the one which the bricklayers secured in their strike in 1887—three members of the Bricklayers' Union and three Master Masons. To this body all differences must be referred, and its decision is binding.

The carpenters' demand for the establishment of a system of apprenticeship grows out of the evils which they suffer from those whom they call "wood-butchers."

These are unskilled laborers who are given a saw, and hatchet, and square and employed on the coarsest kind of work. They enter into competition with skilled carpenters who carry a kit of tools worth $100 or over. The men are now asking that an agreement be made, also modeled after the bricklayers', by which young men who learn the trade shall become members of the Carpenters' Union and be bound to work for three years for one employer, so that the employers may get the benefit of good work for the second and third years at less than union wages for skilled men, while the union binds itself not to allow the apprentices to leave the members they have bound themselves to until their term is over. The employers are to give up the practice of breaking in the "wood-butchers."

The carpenters have hopes that a strike will be averted and the matter submitted to arbitration. An officer of the Bricklayers' Union said: "Of course, we will back up the carpenters, but we cannot afford to lay down our tools for them. I think they will arbitrate and compromise on 37½ cents an hour."

There is an element of opposition among some labor people against the demands of the carpenters, and particularly against their determination to strike in case the demands be not granted in full. The opposition is the outgrowth of jealousy, and comes from the remnants of the Knights of Labor. It cropped out at a recent meeting of the Knights of Labor carpenters on Blue Island avenue.

There are few carpenters remaining in the Knights of Labor. About eighteen months ago the last assembly of them returned its charter, and, forming an independent union, attached itself to the Carpenters' Council. In 1886, when the carpenters first made a united effort for an eight-hour day and 30 cents an hour Local Assembly No. 6,570 had a membership of over 1,000, and there were some mixed assemblies containing carpenters. Since that time they have steadily lost strength. Still in 1888, when the Carpenters' Council made an effort to secure the eight-hour day and 35 cents an hour, the Knights of Labor carpenters had enough power to frustrate the movement.

There is today no bona-fide organization of carpenters outside of the regular council. Still some Knights of Labor who are not carpenters cherish the old jealousy and keep up the fight. There is a great deal of feeling among the carpenters against them.

A mass-meeting of carpenters will be held Sunday at 2:30 at the corner of Center avenue and Eighteenth street, preceded by a parade of some of the West Side carpenters from No. 188 Blue Island avenue. Meetings will also be held at No. 36 La Salle street Friday and at No. 824 West Twelfth street and Forty-fourth and State streets Saturday.

A meeting was held at Lincoln Turner-Hall, corner Sheffield avenue and Diversey street, last evening. About 300 men were present. An address in German was made by William Kempke, in which he spoke of the advantages of organization. Theodore Gestefeld followed in English. He insisted on the right of the men to stop work if they wanted to. It was not their intention, he said, to deprive any one of an opportunity to work, but others must not abuse their rights so as to work harm to union men. People who offered to work for starvation wages usually knew that their work was not worth much. Robert Swallow concluded with an address in which he defended the unions against the charge that they received and championed the cause of incapable workmen. The unions received only such men as were vouched for by three members as being experienced workmen, and if found not to be as represented, such men were expelled and those who vouched for them heavily fined.

FIRE IN AN INDIANAPOLIS HOTEL.

The Electric-Light Switchboard Starts a Blaze in the Bates House.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—[Special.]—At 11 o'clock tonight the electric-light switchboard in the Bates House basement burned out, setting fire to the woodwork and filling the house with smoke. Wrought up as they were by the occurrences of the last two days the attachés and guests behaved with praiseworthy coolness, and a panic was averted. The fire was smothered with the hose belonging to the house, and the fire department finished the work with the chemical. It was extinguished in fifteen minutes after its discovery. Meanwhile most of the guests had dressed and were ready for any emergency. The fire started in almost the same place as did the one of last fall.

A West Huron Street Building Wiped Out.

A two-story brick building at No. 558 West Huron street was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The flames originated in G. F. Frank's meat market and grocery on the first floor. Its cause is unknown. All of Frank's stock, valued at $2,500, was destroyed. It was insured for $2,200. The upper floor was occupied by F. C. Taylor as a dwelling. The loss on household goods was $500; insured for $250. The building was owned by W. J. Lamb of No. 2543 South Halsted street, and was valued at $4,000.

Fires for a Day.

LEBANON, Ind., March 19.—[Special.]—J. M. Bachtell's furniture factory at this place burned to the ground this morning. Loss, $3,000; insured for $500 in the Germania of New York.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—The foundry and machine-shop of T. H. Brooks & Co., architectural iron work at the corner of St. Clair and Lawrence streets, were partially destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, $20,000; covered by insurance.

MRS. HOWARD GANSON WHITE'S MUSICALE

Washington Society Congregates at the Residence of Senator Sawyer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—[Special.]—The fashionable world congregated tonight at the musicale given by Mrs. Howard Ganson White at the residence of her father Senator Sawyer. The house was elaborately decorated in honor of the event. The hostess stood with her father to receive the guests and looked like a figure from a quaint old picture in a Recamier gown of ivory white satin, the petticoat delicately embroidered in a narrow border of silver. The Watteau back, which fell in a long train, was of moire antique, while in front from the edge of the low cut corsage to the hem of the satin petticoat fell a drapery of duchesse and point de Venice lace fastened on with diamond pins which scintillated gleams of color with every movement of the wearer. The sleeves were high puffs of ivory color satin, directly beneath which were broad ribbons of moire antique brought across the bust and tied high in front, producing the short-waisted effect seen in old-time pictures. From a slender gold chain at her throat Mrs. White wore a medallion portrait set in diamonds.

The engagement is announced of Miss Rosecrans, daughter of Gen. Rosecrans, U. S. A., to Joseph K. Toole, Governor of Montana. Though no date has yet been set for the marriage it will take place soon. Gov. Toole has spent the greater portion of the winter in Washington.

Kimberley—Giles.

Mr. Robert L. Kimberley of the Bullock Manufacturing company was married last evening to Miss Charlotte L. Giles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Giles, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 418 Warren avenue. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends of the bride and groom. After the ceremony supper was served.

MARTIN-HEFFRON WEDDING AT BELOIT.

An Interesting Society Event at the Wisconsin College Town.

BELOIT, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Cora Heffron of this city to Mr. Elmer B. Martin, son of S. K. Martin of Chicago, took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Heffron, last evening. The Rev. Cyrus Hamlin of the First Congregational Church officiated. Only relatives were present at the ceremony, but from 8 to 10 o'clock a reception was held, and, as over 1,000 invitations had been issued, the attendance was large. The bridesmaid was Miss Ella Bort of Beloit. The groom's best man was Mr. Bert Martin of Chicago, brother of the groom. G. B. Ingersoll of Beloit, W. C. Helm of Rockford, C. C. Russell, and H. J. Cunningham of Janesville were the ushers. They were college friends of the groom, who graduated from Beloit College last year. The college faculty, students, and alumni were largely represented. The bridal couple left the city on an early train this morning for an Eastern trip, and some college friends, as a parting act of kindness to their old chum, caused their trunks to be labeled, "Just married."

The Steamer Dispatch at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—A telegram was received at the Navy Department from Lieut. Cowles, commanding the United States steamer Dispatch, announcing her arrival at Norfolk uninjured and that Secretary Tracy has returned to his quarters on board.

Fifteen photos, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens studios, McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Thomas R. Capen, Mrs. Minnie M. Thompson	30—22
August Lundblad, Caroline M. Svenson	32—19
Charles Yungling, Annie M. Timmins	22—22
John Penman, Fondie Clark	25—21
George W. Jenks, Mrs. Annie Wimberly	45—35
William Davis, Caroline E. Corlett	39—32
C. H. Feet, Walz, Mich.; Mrs. S. E. Ady, Madison, Kas.	55—53
Herman Siefurite, Mary Thiele	24—21
Armand Foldvary, Martha Schroeder	32—22
Herman Schmidt, Annie Sappel	22—18
John Devinger, Jennie Smith	35—23
Samuel Price, Nellie Collins	32—19
Bengt A. Wester, Emmy Anderson	26—26
Charles L. Hybert, Mathilda Johnson	30—29
John B. Sanderson, Sarah J. Johnston	30—20
George Johnston, Josie R. Hammond	24—18
Charles L. Will, Lillie J. Burmeister	36—22
Frank W. Peterson, Augusta Carlson	39—29
Lewis E. Dial, Louise Schlarb, Plymouth, Ind	31—26
Henry Mueller, Mrs. Minnie Kuhn	29—32
George Terry, Delia Solan	23—22
Robert Swanson, Anna L. Berg	28—23
Joseph Dyk, Barbara Babicka	25—23
J. P. Anderson, Oak Park, M. K. Pedersen, same	38—33
John Thomson, Leland, Kaja Sorhaug, same	34—35
Axel Olson, Lena Jansen	36—25
M. Schaefer, Leyden, Ill., Anna Staade, same	29—23
Fred J. Foster, Cora M. Northup	22—19
Emil Gassen, Tillie Kloehr	36—18
Archibald Hughes, Emma Miller	28—24
John H. Cohrt, Frances Parker	24—21
Frederick M. Hayden, Myra E. Goodwin	38—20
Giovanni Pasenti, Elvira Baudime, Italy	22—20
Axel Lindskog, Augusta Liyan	21—25
Fred Tuffield, Lizzie Faulkner	32—23
Julius Rebsamen, Katie Hausser	29—22
Dennis MacManemy, Mrs. Cora C. Norton	46—36
Eber W. Ferrin, Amelia B. Splitt	28—24
Roderick E. MacRae, Hattie B. Jenks	26—23
August Christ, Mary Giesener	27—20
William C. Haussermann, Bianca Wasserstrass	24—18
Peter Petterson, Helen Hansen	24—32
Myron E. Van Riper, Sadie Cummings	24—18
Svend P. Molm, Karkondine R. Schmidt	25—21
Anthony Kotva, Christine Fisher	29—18
Robert Stewart, Euphrema Sime	26—21

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st. Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

BREYL—March 18, Daniel Breyl.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 93 South Canal-st., Friday, at 1 p. m., to Wisconsin Central depot, thence by cars to Waldheim Cemetery.

BRAYMER—March 19, at the residence of his son, No. 6410 Oglesby-av., Woodlawn Park, Frederick A. Braymer Sr., aged 76 years.

BURGESS—March 19, at his home, No. 180 E. Ohio-st., John Burgess, aged 21, son of John and Mary Burgess.

Funeral Friday, March 21, at 10:30 a. m. Carriages to Calvary.

DONEY—Funeral services of Thomas Doney at his late residence, No. 972 West Polk-st., 9 a. m. Friday. Interment at Elgin.

DUNNE—At 5200 Jefferson-av., March 17, Raymond J. W., infant son of M. J. and Nellie Dunne, aged 3 months.

ENRIGHT—March 19, 1890, James J. Enright, son of Michael and Julia Enright of 417 Austin-av., aged 23 years.

Funeral Friday, March 21, from residence of his brother, John S. Enright, 2236 Dearborn-st., at 9:30 sharp, to St. James' Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

FREEMAN—At the family residence, 2448 Prairie-av., March 19, at 8:30 a. m., Sarah Eliza Freeman, beloved wife of John Freeman. "Her children arise up and call her blessed."

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GANEY—At the residence of her son Henry, 319 Wells-st., March 19, 1890, at 9:30 a. m., Mrs. Margaret Ganey, relict of Jerry and mother of Henry and Jerry, in her 57th year.

Funeral Friday, March 21, to Holy Name Church, where requiem high mass will be held, thence by C. and N. W. railway to Calvary.

GAFFNEY—March 19, Maria E., wife of James Gaffney, aged 55 years 2 months and 21 days.

Funeral from residence, 918 W. Harrison-st., Friday, 1 o'clock, Forest Home Cemetery.

GANO—At the family residence, 3528 Vernon-av., Wednesday, March 19, at 9 p. m., Nellie T., infant daughter of Richard M. and the late Nellie A. Gano.

Funeral Friday at 1 p. m. Burial private.

GREGORY—At her residence, 680 Monroe-st., Mary E., wife of Daniel Gregory, mother of W. D. Gregory, Mrs. W. N. Beidler, and Mrs. William Rodiger.

HAMILL—At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Belle T. Calkins, Carrie, wife of Harry Hamill, aged 27 years.

Funeral service at the residence, 621 Judson-av., Evanston, Thursday at 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

HARRIS—Francis Harris, son of John C. and Pennie Harris, aged 5 years 6 months and 22 days.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 270 West 18th-st. Friday, March 21, 1890, 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

HEMPSTEAD—March 19, Charles W. Hempstead.

Funeral services at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Friends kindly requested not to send flowers.

HIGGS—Victor William, son of Walter Higgs, aged 20 years and 2 months, March 19, 1890.

Funeral from 2815 Archer-av., Friday, March 21, 10 a. m., to Rosehill.

RASMUSSEN—Kate Rasmussen, aged 26 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 194 N. Morgan-st., at 1 o'clock Friday, March 21, by carriages to Graceland.

ROSS—At No. 5457 Monroe-av., Hyde Park, March 19, Susannah R., wife of Norman L. Ross, aged 45 years.

Funeral Friday at 3 p. m. Friends kindly requested not to send flowers.

☞ Lockport (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ROSENZWEIG—At his residence, 3406 State-st., Tuesday, at 6 p. m., Benjamin Rosenzweig, late sexton of the Congregation B'nai Sholem.

Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m.

SOVEREIGN—Funeral services for the late Mrs. Charles W. Sovereign will be held at the home of her parents, La Porte, Ind., Thursday, March 20, 9 a. m.

SMITH—March 16, at 340 West Madison-st., the infant daughter of Alex. and Alicia Smith.

STAPLETON—The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stapleton will be interred in Rosehill Cemetery Thursday, March 20. Train leaves Wells-st. Depot at 12:30 p. m.

TUKE—At Austin, Ill., March 19, Francis Arthur, youngest son of W. F. and Julia Tuke, aged 5 months. Funeral Thursday morning.

WANG—Sarah Wang, aged 61 years.

Funeral will leave 4019 Wabash-av. Thursday for Oakwoods at 2 p. m. Services at 1:30.

☞ London (England) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE CHICAGO Stenographers' Association will be held this evening in the lecture-room of the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., at 8 o'clock. Dr. H. W. Thomas will deliver an address on the subject of "The Pulpit and Stenography."

☞ THERE WILL BE A REGULAR MEETING of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Club, Thursday, March 20, 1890, at Justice Scully's office, 152 West Madison-st.; business pertaining to the spring election will be transacted. Your presence is earnestly desired.

☞ AT NO. 2426 INDIANA-AV., THURSDAY evening, March 20, there will be a meeting of the Nationalist Club No. 2 of Illinois. Paper by J. Seymour Curry on "Co-operation and Nationalism."

☞ THE TWENTY-FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN Convention will be held Saturday evening, March 22, at 9 o'clock, in Lincoln Turner Hall, corner Diversey-st. and Sheffield-av.

☞ PRO. FELIX ADLER OF NEW YORK WILL lecture before the Chicago Ethical Society at the Grand Opera-House Sunday, March 23, at 11 a. m. Subject: "Religion's Services to Morality." Public invited. Seats free.

☞ THE EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet this evening at No. 289 West 18th-st. to elect delegates to the town and city convention.

☞ A MEETING OF THE LOGAN REPUBLICAN Club of the Thirteenth Ward will be held at Larsen's Hall, Lake and Lincoln-sts., this evening, March 20, 1890.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

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SPECIAL—NEXT SUNDAY, MARCH 23,
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SURPRISES OF DIVORCE.
SALE OF SEATS NOW READY.

NEW WINDSOR. *M. B. Leavitt.*
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TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
HALLEN & HART "Later On," HALLEN & HART
A Musical Farce Comedy.
Next Week—"CAPTAIN SWIFT."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning Monday, March 17—"Angelo," the Living African Gorilla—3 New Stage Shows—3.

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Are the best months in which to purify your blood. During the long, cold winter the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now the system craves the aid of a reliable medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite, and to overcome that tired feeling. It increases in popularity every year, for it is the ideal spring medicine.

"My health was very poor last spring and seeing an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try it. It has worked wonders for me, as it has built my system up. I have taken four bottles and am on the fifth. I recommend it to my acquaintances." JOHN MATTHEWS, Oswego, New York.

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SATURDAY,
FAREWELL NIGHT
OF MR.
RICHARD MANSFIELD
Previous to his engagement in Berlin.
The Enormous Success,
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
Last Matinee Saturday.
☞ Secure Seats Early and Avoid the Crowd.
Next Sunday—J. B. POLK in "The Silent Partner."

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2d Week—Sat. Mats. Only—2d Week.
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And the same Superb Company in
TONIGHT—Double Bill,
FOOL'S REVENGE and DONNA DIANA.
FRIDAY EVENING .... HAMLET
SAT. MATINEE....MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
SATURDAY EVENING .... MACBETH
PRICES—Parquette and Circle, $2.00; first three rows in Balcony, $2.00; next six rows, $1.50; balance balcony, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c; Gallery, 50c; General Admission, $1.00; Boxes, $15 to $8.
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10:45.

SPECIAL—Next and Last Week.
Monday and Sat. Eve .... RICHELIEU
Tuesday and Friday.... MERCHANT OF VENICE
Wed. Eve. and Sat. Mat .... HAMLET
Thursday—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN and MARY STUART.
SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS.

HOOLEY'S—TONIGHT.
PRINCE AND PAUPER.
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees Daniel Frohman's Product'n of Mark Twain's Story, Dramatized by Abby Sage Richardson.
ELSIE LESLIE AND NEW YORK CAST.

HOOLEY'S—Special Matinee.
This Afternoon at 2:30 only appearance.
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ONE NIGHT ONLY—By Special Arrangement with Mr. J. M. HILL
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PRICES, 25c to $1.00. Sale Opens Tomorrow.

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Matinee Saturday. EVERY NIGHT.
CORA TANNER
FASCINATION.
Next Week—Last Week CORA TANNER.

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Ground Floor, North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Matinee Today AGNES HERNDON
In Her Great Play
LA BELLE MARIE; OR, A WOMAN'S REVENGE.
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Good Reserved Seats .... 35 and 50c.
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Next Week—THE SHANTY QUEEN.

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Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
REV. LYMAN ABBOTT,
Successor of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, will give his great lecture on
THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
Tuesday evening, March 25th.
Sale of Seats will begin this morning. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.
EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.
The Popular West Side Theater.
MATINEE TODAY. 10c—20c—25c. OLE OLSON
The Only Scandinavian Dialect Comedy.
Next Sunday—James Reilly in "The Broommaker of Carlsbad."

McVICKER'S THEATER.
CLARA MORRIS.
This Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings,
RENEE DE MORAY.
Saturday Matinee—CAMILLE.
Next Monday—"L'ARTICLE 47."

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Two Performances Today—Matinee at 2, Tonight at 8.
The Romantic Irish Drama,
THE FAIRIES' WELL.
Secure seats by Telephone 5127.
Matinee Prices 15, 25, 50c
Night Prices .... 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c
Next Week—DEVIL'S MINE.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
YANK HOE The Greatest Magician in the World; every evening, Wednesday and Sat. Matinee, assisted by OMENE.—Afternoon and Evening, BURTON'S $10,000 EDUCATED DOGS.—The Great Hungarian Orchestra.
Admission to All, 50c. Children, 25c.

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Remaining but a Few Days Longer.
THE ANGELUS AND THE VERESTCHAGIN COLLECTION.
The exhibition closes on Sunday Evening next. See the collection now or miss the opportunity of a lifetime. Doors open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
The greatest of all burlesques,
BABES IN THE WOODS, and NAC NAC QUADRILLE.
Admission 10c; smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees, magnificent production of the Universal Success,
A LEGAL WRONG.
with a great cast, elegant scenery, and startling effects.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Next week—Gray & Stephens.

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Bear Man. Yankee Girl Whistler.
2—New Stage Shows—2.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890.

IT is probable that the present boating season will not close without witnessing another effort on the part of the English yachtsmen to capture the America's cup. A Southampton builder is constructing a yacht, named the New Irex, which it is expected will challenge the holders of the international trophy. It is described as a first-class cutter of nineteen feet beam and thirteen feet draught, and with a centerboard which, when down, will make its draught twenty-one feet. It will be observed that the new craft is a concession to American marine architecture, as it combines the centerboard with the favorite English skimming-dish pattern. It has taken nearly forty years to convert the English to the centerboard, but Yankee skill in construction and in sailing may be relied upon to keep the cup here.

MEMBERS of the Judiciary Committee of the Council are talking of cutting down the charges of the telephone company and reducing the price which gas companies charge the public. It is a little late in the day to be discussing those subjects. The last Legislature failed to give the city power to do either of those things. Bills were introduced, but the Cook County members took no interest in them, or stabbed them underhandedly, and they failed to go through. Had the Council exerted itself more when they were under consideration than just now on the eve of election something might have been accomplished. Talk at this moment on the subject of "relieving people from the oppressions of gas and telephone monopolies" can have no other object than to induce the voters to return to the Council the individuals who do the talking, but who did nothing when their help would have done some good. Love for the oppressed people burns warmly in the Aldermanic breast just before election, but rapidly cools down the minute the polls have closed.

THE sharp demand for funds in the local market that marked the first half of the month has fallen off somewhat this week. The banks' outstanding loans, however, are kept up to a point where little prospect is left of any accumulating surplus lowering rates before next month. Sterling rates again sharply advanced yesterday. New York exchange remained at 40 cents discount. Transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange were light and prices scarcely firm. The market in New York was lifeless. Such slight fluctuations as were recorded were but the work of room traders.—The Chicago produce markets were less active and presented few features of interest. Plenty of reports of crop damage were received in the wheat pit, but seemed to meet with little credence, though two or three local operators were free buyers. Strength in corn was prevented by the expectation of a cut in rail rates from Nebraska. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 7½ cents lower, lard and flaxseeds unchanged, ribs 5 cents lower, wheat ¼ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye and barley firm.

THE New England Conservatory of Music, located in Boston, a huge private enterprise which has been running behindhand in its finances for some years, is making a desperate effort to obtain State aid, and has enlisted the support of many prominent persons in that city and throughout the State in bringing a strong pressure to bear on the Legislature. It asks for five annual installments of $50,000 each, in consideration for which it proposes to establish forty-three free scholarships. It is not likely, however, that the Legislature will go into the business of helping to teach music. Apart from the incongruity of the scheme itself it would open the doors wide to abuses of all kinds, and would set a dangerous precedent. Already the Catholics, who opposed the grant last year, are favoring it now for the reason that if the appropriation is carried through it will establish a precedent in favor of a State appropriation for the House of the Good Shepherd, one of the largest institutions in the State. This one case is sufficient to show the dangers that lie below the surface of this incongruous scheme.

THE New York *Tribune* demands that the Fair shall not be held in this city unless rigorous conditions are imposed by Congress. What has the New York *Tribune* or anybody in New York, for that matter, got to do with it? That city does not want the Fair. Only a few speculators there care for it. It had an opportunity to have one on a great scale in 1883. Congress gave it authority to hold a grand international celebration in commemoration of the close of the Revolutionary War and signing of the treaty of peace with England a century before. No conditions were imposed. The Western members who voted for the bill did not ask that any should be. But as there was no Federal appropriation New York let the whole thing drop and threw away an opportunity which ought to have animated its citizens with patriotic ardor. They do not want the Fair now, but they are determined Chicago shall not have it. Were it given them they would let it slump. Therefore they have no business to talk about imposing conditions on this city. They are but playing the part of the dog in the manger, not wanting to eat the oats himself, but currishly refusing to let the horse have them. They think that if the Exposition were held in Chicago it might so help this city that New York's future predominance would be endangered. That is where the shoe pinches—in their fears.

IT is reported on what seems to be good authority that the Union Pacific railroad officials have decided to cut into two equal halves the rates on corn from Nebraska to this city. The resolve is a wise one, but the carrying of it out will do all the more good if the holders of corn in that State will have the good sense not to rush the property to market on the reduced tariff at such a rapid rate as to cause a farther depression in prices. There ought not to be much trouble in holding back a little in the shape of reserve for a possible poorer yield next year. The latest crop was a phenomenally large one, and common prudence should suggest the advisability of not attempting to get rid of the whole of it before the next one is available. Already some capitalists in this city have decided on the investment of rather large amounts in corn to be bought at current prices and held over in cribs in the country for a time when less of it will be pressing on the market. The policy is an especially wise one, as it appears probable the average yield of corn per acre in this country is decreasing with the progress of time, though the rate of decrease is not steady from one year to another.

THE New York *Bulletin* gracefully admits that it is rather daring to offer advice to Chicago since the capture of the World's Fair by this city, but has a suggestion to offer. It is that it were much better to follow the example of New York in closing the bucket-shops as gambling dens than to cut off the Board of Trade quotations and thereby entail "possible dislocation and certain inconvenience throughout the produce trade of the country." The point is not badly taken, and may be worth considering before the close of this month when the quotations will be discontinued unless the board reconsiders its action in the matter. Whether so or not, it is in order to reply to the *Bulletin* that Chicago people are far from having reached the point of disdaining to listen to advice, especially where it appears to be well meant and is offered as modestly as in the present instance. In fact, it is largely by virtue of listening to good advice and the avoidance of the following of bad examples that Chicago men have become part and parcel of the only municipality which the New-Yorkers fear as a rival and try to keep in the background lest the city on Manhattan Island should cease to be in the eye of Europeans the only important one on this continent.

THE MAYOR'S ANTI-DILUTION POLICY.

Mayor Cregier has added another plank to his platform, and now has two. The first, which he has stuck to ever since he was elected, is: "There must be offices for the officeless. The red-nosed party toughs of the saloons must be pensioned on the taxpayers." The second and last one is: "There must be no greater dilution of the sewage going down the canal as long as it can be avoided."

This is an unfortunate plank, because the interests of this city, of Joliet, and the residents in the valley and the imperative orders of the State require that the dilution be largely increased. It is necessary for this city that it should be done at the earliest possible moment, so that it may be freed from the always impending danger of a pollution of the water supply, and so that it may show the people in the valley how a large dilution frees them at once from all the evils of which they have been complaining, and bestows on them advantages they had not dreamed of. When they have been given this object lesson their representatives in the Legislature will not insist on certain absurd and impossible conditions which they have sought to exact of this city. If it is not given this summer their representatives in the next Legislature, irritated by the continued neglect of Chicago to obey the orders of the State, will be even harder to deal with than they were last year.

Why Mayor Cregier, in the face of all these things, should have joined hands with Paige of Joliet and Sanford of Morris in this opposition to greater dilution is hard to tell. Apparently the only reason is because the suggestion to put in new pumps and throw over more water did not come from himself. He made an absurd proposition about flushing the offal out of the South Fork which stirred up the Joliet people, and which was rejected. His feelings as a father were wounded, and he may have looked sourly on the broader ideas of others. Besides, the Bridgeport pumps, with all their imperfections, are his. He loves the cripples for the poor work they have done and resents the suggestion that they be thrown out and replaced by effective ones.

For these reasons, or because of natural pigheadedness and an ignorance which is phenomenal in a Chicagoan, he says no more water shall be pumped than at present. A reporter having seen that the appropriation bill made no provision for more pumps, called on the Mayor to ask him about it. He said that "the matter had not been overlooked by "the Finance Committee, but was not pro-"vided for because there was no money for "it. It is not in the bill now, and I am pret-"ty sure it will not be." If he can help it no doubt it will not be. The money can be had, as the Mayor knows, for it can be gotten by trimming out unnecessary items in the big bill, but he does not want that to be done, for it would mean in some instances a lessening of salaries and of offices, which would be a violation of the first plank of his platform.

Has the Council public spirit enough to put in this essential appropriation and keep it in?

GOV. HOARD ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin has recently given some of the reasons why he is so strongly in favor of the Compulsory Education law of that State, which provides for teaching the primary branches in the English language. He says in a number of the counties it is necessary to have an official interpreter as one of the regular officers of the court. His services are not needed merely for witnesses who were born abroad and came to this country as adults, but he is often called on to interpret the testimony of bright-appearing young men from 20 to 35 years of age, who, though *born in this country* and even in the county where they now reside, cannot speak, write, or understand English! He had known personally of such cases, and he had seen instances where such persons, owing to their lack of knowledge of English, which cut them off from that information which newspapers and conversation with English-speaking neighbors would have given, became the easy dupes of swindlers.

There are doubtless many cases in this State of persons born in America and now men or nearing manhood who cannot speak the language of this country. It is easy to see at what a terrible disadvantage this places them when they come to fight the battle of life. They are not to be looked for in the city, where even though a boy does not go to school he soon picks up the language of the country, but they can be found in the rural districts, where persons speaking a foreign tongue have formed small settlements, and where, as they mix little with their neighbors, they perpetuate it. The way in which what is called "Pennsylvania Dutch" has maintained itself in some sections of that State is a good illustration.

The Governor states emphatically that the parochial schools have a right to exist, and that his State has never sought to interfere with their management. Neither has Illinois. The laws of both deal with parents, not with schools. They do not say what shall or shall not be taught in them. They do not say who shall or shall not go to them. They do not prescribe the language in which instruction shall be given. But they say to the parents, "Your children must be taught certain things, and that in English. If they learn them in that manner at a parochial school that is sufficient. If they are deprived of them there then they must go to a public school. Send them to the parochial school also, if you choose, when they are not in the public school, and let them learn there whatever is taught, in whatever language is used. But for sixteen weeks in the year, during certain hours of the day, they must have a chance to acquire a little education in the language of this country. And no ignorant or bigoted parent and no narrow-minded Bishop shall be allowed to deprive them of it." The good of the State as well as of the pupil requires it. They cannot be capable citizens unless they are taught the elementary branches in the legal language of this country.

REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

Tomorrow delegates to the Republican Aldermanic Conventions will be elected in all the thirty-four wards of Chicago under the amended Crawford primary law. The conventions will be held Saturday afternoon, and candidates for Aldermen will be named in most of them.

In some instances, however, it will be wise to defer action, and the indications are that the course which has been resolved upon by the Republican leaders in the Nineteenth Ward will be adopted in many others. This is to adjourn the convention until some time after the Democrats have made their nominations. If the Democrats do not nominate honest and capable men then it will be the duty of the adjourned conventions to make nominations, or, better still, indorse some independent candidate of good standing and ability. In this way the Republicans can assist in the election of good men in the close and Democratic wards, thus helping to oust some of the worst boodlers in the present City Council. Fortunately the action of the independent citizens in many of the wards will give the Republicans the opportunity of following the proper and unselfish course indicated. Thus in the Sixth Ward the reputable citizens have nominated an excellent candidate, Mr. Henry Stuckart, against the present gang Alderman, Burke. The Sixth Ward Republican Aldermanic Convention can indorse Mr. Stuckart Saturday without any sacrifice of principle and with the consciousness that it is the best thing possible for the city. Again, in the Tenth Ward, where the Republicans have no suitable candidate, the street-car and steam-railway employés propose to nominate in mass-meeting some capable and intelligent member of their order. What better can the Republican convention of the Tenth Ward do than indorse such a candidate?

In the Eighteenth Ward the Republicans have no suitable candidate. Ald. Horner, a Democrat and honest man, is running as an independent in this ward, supported by such representative men as Albert G. Lane, Peter Schuttler, and ex-Ald. Wheeler. The Republican ward convention ought to indorse Horner, than whom there is not a more honest man in the present Council.

In other cases time is required to determine on the wisest course, and the adjournment of the conventions or the appointment of a committee with power to act will be the best policy. The Republican delegates in the conventions of Saturday will have a splendid opportunity of proving their patriotism and their desire for honest government.

M'KINLEY'S NEW TARIFF BILL.

The frequent demand that the tariff question be "taken out of politics" can be met only by a measure which will bring relief and satisfaction to a large majority of the people. So long as the burdens of a war tariff remain and are adjusted so as to bear unequally on different classes this question will continue in politics and will be a thorn in the flesh of the party responsible for it. Appreciating this fact Republicans everywhere urge a revision of the tariff, with a view particularly to cheapen the necessaries of life and afford all the relief possible without impairing the principle of protection. Will the bill which Maj. McKinley is just ready to report from the Ways and Means Committee attain these ends? Will it relieve and satisfy people who are now discontented? Will it cut off artificial monopolies and reduce the cost of wares, and goods, and necessaries to consumers? To the extent that it accomplishes these ends, and to that extent only, can the McKinley bill operate to "take the tariff out of politics."

In many of its leading provisions the McKinley bill, as reported, seems constructed on the theory which led the mill-boy to throw a bag over his horse's back with the 100 pounds of wheat in one end balanced by a stone of equal weight in the other. It never occurred to the boy to divide the wheat between the two sides and relieve the horse entirely of the dead weight of the stone. So, while beyond dispute tariff duties are taxes and mean that those who pay them must contribute of their substance and have in consequence less left for their own use and enjoyment, the framers of this bill have determined to reform the tariff by leveling taxes up so as to make them weigh heavily on all consumers and so increase the general load. The farmer is to be benefited not by cheapening what he buys but by an attempt to advance the price of what he sells, and seemingly this is attempted without considering the effect on the consumer of farm products. Will a readjustment of the tariff by which duties are scaled up instead of down and the total of taxation increased instead of being reduced on necessaries tend in any degree to satisfy the public and remove the tariff question from politics?

Congressmen cannot afford to treat Maj. McKinley's bill as a completed measure, but when it comes before them should seek to amend it to the point of radically changing its character. The wrong-headed idea of reforming the tariff by pushing up and increasing taxes so as to make them as oppressive to one class as another instead of reducing them must be abandoned. Luxuries like tobacco are cheap enough now and should be made to continue paying needed revenue into the Treasury, while articles of necessity are exempted from taxation as far as practicable.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The growth of the entente cordiale between Russia and France may be inferred from the fact that Paris subscribed for more than 70 per cent of the applications for the Russian conversion loan, while Berlin and London only offered to take insignificant amounts, the remainder of the offers being mostly from St. Petersburg. It is said that the large offers, about ten times the total amount called for, are attributable to competition between banking houses for the commission offered for placing the bonds, but this will scarcely explain the overwhelming French preference for the loan as compared with that exhibited by the moneyed men of other countries. It has been said that Paris already holds a larger amount of Russian bonds than would be comfortable in case of European difficulties, but for that reason her prominent men may feel themselves bound to do their best to uphold the financial credit of the nation which was foremost in the mind of Napoleon when he predicted that within fifty years Europe would be either Republican or Cossack. Had he lived a little later he might have widened his views to take in Asia with a corresponding extension of the time. Financial matters apart, there is good reason to believe that in the event of such a German movement as some fear must result from the ambition of the young Emperor, France would turn to Russia as the best Power able to help her out of the new dilemma, and perhaps assist in the much-longed-for recovery of Alsace and Lorraine as well as prevent the dreaded extension of German area to the ocean, which is probably the end aimed at by the present military party in Germany. How far the ambition may be held in check by the proposal of Pope Leo is an open question. But it may be argued that as a mere matter of personal feeling his appeal is not less likely to be disregarded as a consequence of the retiracy of Bismarck from the political arena. Still it may not be impossible that the young Emperor will be equally unwilling with the deposed statesman to take a single step that will look like a premonition of another traveling of the road to Canossa.

THE increased duties on wool and woolen goods as provided in McKinley's bill will work hardship to all classes and prove a benefit to none, save possibly the Southwestern ranchmen. The highest tariff rates on wool do not serve to keep the foreign article out of the markets of this country, but merely to enhance the cost of manufacturing woolens. The present high tariff did not prevent the prices of wool falling steadily and presenting a lower average than was ever known when the article was on the free list, but at the same time woolen goods were kept high priced, and the importation of foreign wool has continued equal to more than half the home product. At the present time about $25,000,000 worth of wool is imported in the form of cloth and made-up goods, and the duties raise the cost to over $36,000,000. Add $11,000,000 worth of raw wool, with duties of over $3,000,000, and the total of foreign wool imported represents an average annual value of $50,000,000, against a home production amounting to $85,000,000. That is, the high duty is protecting the wool-grower and robbing the people. The present high duties have failed to advance or maintain the price of raw wool, and have not promoted home wool-growing or prevented enormous importations, but they have compelled the people to pay almost double prices for woolen clothing. Higher duties will increase the burden put upon the millions for the advantage of big flock-masters on ranches in New Mexico and Texas. It is proposed by the McKinley bill to raise the duties on wool still higher, and then to equalize the new burden on the woolen mills by advancing the tax on the purchasers of woolen goods.

The heavy increase in the duty on tin plate may serve to develop more Carnegie millionaires at Pittsburg, but it must be at the cost of increasing the expense of tin in all its forms on the people of the entire country. Tin is an article of prime necessity, and a bill increasing its cost will not be welcome to the multitude of people who use it. The great canning industries, such as meat, oyster, and fruit, will be affected, and serious complaint will be made by builders, roofers, and dealers in spouting. Every household will feel the effect of higher priced tin goods. Surely this is not the best way of reforming the tariff and taking it out of politics.

A TYPICAL change in the McKinley bill is that which reimposes the duty of one and one-half cents a pound which was taken off hides by a Republican Congress in 1872. The effect of the repeal of the duty was to cheapen boots and shoes, harness and leather goods, and to enable the manufacturers to build up a large export trade. Exports of leather trebled in ten years, and now amounts to ten millions a year. The value of the hides imported was more than offset by the leather exported. Large quantities of hides were imported from South America and sold there again after being manufactured into shoes, boots, saddles, and other leather goods. The transaction was simply so much clear gain for this country. With hides free American manufacturers of leather have been able to compete in foreign markets and have built up an export trade of $10,000,000. Those manufacturers and their employés will not be pleased with a tariff change which will cost them the loss of this big trade in foreign markets. They will not submit to anything of the kind without striking some hard blows at the party responsible for it. The people are all users of leather, from the infant to the oldest men and women, and will hardly welcome legislation adopted for the express purpose of making them pay more for boots and shoes. Farmers wear out a great deal of leather in the form of boots and shoes, harness, saddles, etc., and they would have to pay at least one-third of the increased price of the leather goods sold annually in the United States. Is it believed in Congress that this will tend to allay the restless, uneasy feeling among the farmers and help to take the tariff question out of politics? If so they are greatly mistaken. It will be found before a year goes by that the duty on hides will so injure the leather business that the cattleman will not gain anything in price. The result will be similar to the wool duties which make clothing dearer to the people and prevent exportation of woolen goods and do not raise the price of wool to the farmers.

ST. JAMES says in his epistle: "Is there any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the church and let them pray over him and the prayer of faith will save the sick." Notwithstanding this plain language the Christian world is pretty generally in the habit of sending for a doctor when it is out of sorts. There are a few persons, however, sometimes calling themselves faith-healers, who stick close to that text and bother neither the doctor nor the druggist. Some of them recently got into trouble in Brooklyn for allowing a child to die destitute of medical care. Last week a deputation from the little religious society called on the Coroner of Kings County to own up they had behaved badly and to promise to do so no more. They said they had prayed together and called on the Lord to enlighten them if they were wrong. He had in answer opened their eyes, changed their hearts, and shown them they were doing wrong when they stood out against the civil laws. Therefore they will henceforth send for doctors when they are sick. Seeing what prayer can do it might be well for the three Wisconsin Bishops who are fighting the Compulsory Education law, which requires the elementary branches taught in the legal language of the country, and therefore fighting the State, to pray to be told whether they are right or wrong. It might be if they did so their hearts would be changed, they would see their grievous fault, and would write to Gov. Hoard promising to be hereafter loyal citizens, to refrain from fighting the American education laws, and to render unto the modern Cæsar, the State, the things which are Cæsar's.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN deserted his Tory allies in the House of Commons Tuesday evening on a motion protesting against the inclosure of the Scotch highways by the owners and renters of deer parks and grouse moors, and voted with his former friends, the Gladstonians. Most of Chamberlain's followers must have followed his example, for the Governmet was left in a minority of 13—the vote being for the motion 110, against 97. Was Mr. Chamberlain's vote an indication of repentance? The motion was proposed by Mr. Buchanan, who rebelled with Chamberlain against Gladstone, but who long ago returned to the Gladstonian fold meek and repentant. Whether Chamberlain's action is a sign of reversion on his part or not makes little difference. Many of the Chamberlain following will make the division and their vote on it a pretext for returning to their old allegiance to the Liberal party. A general election in England is approaching. The Salisbury-Hartington Government has lost its prestige. It is incapable of progressive legislation. It cannot cope with the many different problems of political and social reform which present themselves, such as free education, disestablishment, restriction of the drink traffic, and the housing of the poor. It merely muddles Irish affairs. The meeting of his supporters which Lord Salisbury has called for today will probably determine the date of the dissolution. The cable correspondents predict that it will come after the Easter recess. More probably the dissolution and the general election will come in the fall.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, discussing the prevalence of crime in the North, says:

> The Rev. Mr. Scudder of the Jersey City Tabernacle, speaking of a county in his State, says: "I was born and bred in heathen lands, and have witnessed all forms of human depravity, but I must confess I never saw such rank heathenism as has been revealed in Hudson County during the last few years."
>
> Barbarism and heathenism in the West and North, admitted by their own press and pulpit! So the record reads. And yet some of the editors and preachers who testify to these things are shedding tears over what they call Southern barbarism!

Why is not the *Constitution* honest enough to tell the whole story? The Rev. Mr. Scudder made the above remarks in the course of a sermon in which he was severely condemning the Democratic frauds practiced in the election last fall in Jersey City and Hudson County, New Jersey. He was not speaking of the heathenism of the people, but of the heathenism of the Democratic Sheriff and election officers, who not only carried New Jersey by stuffing ballot-boxes with "little jokers" and elected members of the Legislature and a Governor, but also stole the vote of the State for Cleveland both in 1884 and 1888. When it comes to political heathenism there is not much difference between Democrats North and Democrats South. The only difference, in fact, is that in the North they dare not carry their heathenism too far because Republicans would not stand it without a fight. In the South the Republicans are helpless.

THE one hundred thousand dollar bribe of the Louisiana Legislature, offered by the Louisiana Lottery company, having been refused by the Governor, the President of the company has discovered another method of compassing the same result. He has offered the money to the various levee boards and police juries which have control of the levees, to be apportioned among the several districts and parishes, and the offer has been accepted. As this is a bribe of the people direct the lottery company has every reason to expect that the legislators who are elected by the people will now be induced to extend its charter, for the company is not at all philanthropical and does not give money away by wholesale without expecting a quid pro quo. It looks as if there were a second Louisiana purchase. Gov. Nicholls' skirts, however, are clean. He has not only refused the bribe but exposed the motives of the would-be bribers, and having done so he may be relied upon to veto any bill for the extension of the charter. There are three or four bills now pending in Congress to shut this gambling concern out of the mails. Are not these two attempts at bribery sufficient to indicate to Congress the necessity of expediting legislation? And what are the leaders of labor unions, what is Mr. Powderly himself doing to warn workingmen against "blowing their wages" into this swindling concern?

THEY are no better in New Orleans. "The car lamps," says the *Picayune*, "are for the employés to make change by, and not for the convenience of the public." Same way everywhere.

THE Caucasian laundrymen of New York City have organized for the purpose of driving out the Mongolian interloper and competitor. They have subscribed $500,000 as an anti-Chinese fund and will give more if necessary. Washee-washee's days in Gotham are numbered. The men that are after him are neither World's Fair boomers nor monument-building millionaires.

THE people of Tacoma rejoiced with exceeding great joy when George Francis Train left them and started on his trip around the world. The emphasis is on the word "left."

AN occasional snow-storm is welcome. It hides the dirt in the streets.

IF it will bring any peace to a distracted community we are in favor of permitting Col. Elliott F. Shepard to go ahead and hold his Globe's Fair.

ONE of the able Democratic editors of a local contemporary waxed cheerfully and hilariously sarcastic yesterday morning over "another Southern outrage," reported from Mississippi. "A white man," he says, "has been tried for the murder of a negro, has been convicted, and sentenced to death. The usual efforts have been made to obtain a pardon, but the Governor refuses to interfere, and will not even grant a respite. The Northern Republican press should not fail to make the most of this incident." It is unfortunate for the able Democratic organ that a dispatch from Grenada, Miss., published also yesterday morning, pertaining to this same outrage, stated that 200 men armed with Winchesters and commanded by the Sheriff were guarding the jail where this white man was confined. They were preparing to resist an attack from a mob bent on securing his release. "If he dies," to quote the dispatch, "it is said it will be the first time in the history of Mississippi that a white man was ever executed for the murder of a negro. Bloodshed and murder are anticipated." The able Northern Democratic editors should not fail to make the most of *this* incident—but they will.

WANTED—A Chancellor. Must give good recommendations from his last employer. One who can speak German preferred. Call on or address K. Wilhelm, 1890 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin. 1t*

COBWEB socials are the latest in Peoria. Will some one who is "fly" as to such things please explain the nature of these gatherings?

IF Ben Butler could be dictator at New Orleans during one season of high water he would raise the city above the river's highest flood mark, build sewers, and drive out the Louisiana lottery. He has the use of both his eyes now.

PANTHERS are reported to be running at large in Wilson County, Tennessee. The chances are that the animals are dangerous only to persons who are trying to spy out moonshiners.

DOUBTLESS the Louisiana Lottery company will now spend that $100,000 in relieving the wants of flood sufferers!

IN A MINOR KEY.

He Was Too Honest.

"Sold out your grocery business already? What for?"

"Couldn't make any money out of it."

"You should have stuck to it longer. You hadn't perseverance enough."

(Wearily) "No, I suppose I lacked sand."

As to the Young Kaiser.

"So little William thinks he can run the German Empire alone! He must have a good deal of gall."

"He has—and wants more."

"More what?"

"Gaul."

The Suburbanite's Return Home.

Long and sweet the welcoming kiss
 As he greets his Mary Jane!
No feeble words can tell the bliss
 Of his coming home again.

'Tis true his hair is streaked with gray,
 His face looks older far
Than when on that long-vanished day
 He climbed aboard the car.

But home once more, with all that's dear,
 He sings in joyful strain
Of one completed trip this year
 On a real suburban train.

Had to Endure This Also.

Ungainly Lover (despairingly)—"You despise me, Miss Laura, because I am knock-kneed!"

Beautiful but Heartless Maiden—"Not so, Mr. Wipedunks. I regard a friend in-kneed as a friend indeed."

PERSONALS.

Senator Sherman appeared in the Senate St. Patrick's Day with a sprig of shamrock on the lapel of his coat.

Amos F. Parker, who was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1818, and is now 98 years of age, is said to be the oldest living college graduate in the United States.

President Harrison's signature sold for 40 cents at a recent autograph sale in New York. It was not attached to an official commission.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis writes that her daughter, Mrs. I. A. Hayes of Colorado Springs, and her husband have changed their little son's name to Jefferson Hayes Davis, "so that there shall be one to bear the beloved and honored name of his own blood."

Private Dalzell, who wants to go to Congress from Ohio, made the run for a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor at a total expenditure of $7, and received one vote. If he attempts to make the Congressional race on the impecunious platform he will be worse left than before.

Lafcadio Hearn, the queer little Greek who has lately attained such an enviable literary reputation, has sailed for Japan to remain three years. His purpose is to master the language and to send home sketches similar to those which have so closely and permanently linked his name to Martinique.

The new Duke of Aosta has the photographic hobby, but, as he is worth about $6,000,000, he can afford to indulge it. They say he has long been the terror of the ladies of the royal household on account of his pocket camera, with which he would "get them" in situations or positions rather devoid of grace and repose.

Capt. William Reed, who has been on the police force of Pittsburg, Pa., for forty-four years, claims to be the oldest police officer in the United States in point of service. He recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Of the twenty-four policemen who constituted Pittsburg's force forty-four years ago Capt. Reed is now the sole survivor.

Gen. O. O. Howard, in an address the other evening, at which he had among his hearers Gens. Sherman, Slocum, and Sickles, spoke of his last interview with Gen. Grant. "Taking his hand in mine as I said good-by," said the speaker, "I asked the General if there was not something I could do for him. 'Nothing, Howard,' was the reply, 'only pray for me.'"

Justice Lamar, who never accepts a pass or present of any kind, tells of himself this one: "Down in the locality I call my home lives old John Dillard. Some years ago John presented me with a very fine Alderney cow. I said: 'John, I never receive presents.' 'Well,' he replied, 'Lamar, just give me your note, and, as you will never pay it anyway, you will be nothing out and a cow ahead.'"

Minister Fred Grant, in a private letter, speaks of the delightful experiences he and his wife are having in Vienna. Mrs. Grant is contemplating another visit to them next summer, as her first impressions were exceedingly enjoyable. It is not improbable that during her stay the personal memoirs of Gen. Grant, which are being prepared by his son, will be resumed with a view to their publication at an early day.

Louise Michel, who has been nicknamed the stormy petroleuse of French politics, is thus described by a Paris paper: "Her face flames with color; from the center of her ostrich-egg-shaped forehead her untidy hair cascades upon her neck. She is dressed in black, and no ribbon, flower, or jewel shows trace of feminine grace. Her eyes are not fierce. They are filled with tenderness—that tenderness which is the origin of all socialism. For Louise Michel is more a Socialist by heart than by reason."

Senator McPherson of New Jersey gives the reason why Senator Ingalls is always voted into the Vice-President's chair of the Senate whenever its regular occupant is absent. "It is not because his colleagues want to remove his rasping tongue from the floor, but because he is not only one of the best parliamentarians and presiding officers that the Senate ever had, but is, besides, one of the jolliest good fellows and most popular men in Washington. His sarcasm is only the bitter skin of a nut full of the sweetest milk of human kindness."

Mrs. George B. McClellan is a great admirer of the first Napoleon, and Mrs. Mott of New York recently gave in her honor a luncheon of a decided Napoleonic appearance. A big Napoleonic hat, with base of purple violets, and cockade of white violets, stood in the center of the table, and the favors were steel engravings representing different incidents in the life of the great warrior. All about the room were other reminders of Napoleon. Mrs. Mott also exhibited a number of Napoleonic relics, including a lock of Napoleon's hair, a book of annotations by him, rare autographic documents, a death mask of the Emperor, one of his swords, and medals and pictures. The ices were served in miniature cockade hats, and the ice cream was brought on in the shape of a statue of Napoleon, surrounded by eagles and cannon balls.

CURRENT NOTES.

A grain of common sense may be of more value than a scruple of conscience.—*Texas Siftings.*

Gladstone's axes are in great demand. This is because he is such a good feller.—*Norristown Herald.*

Teacher—"What does the proverb say about those who live in glass houses?" Small Boy—"Pull down the blinds."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Do you believe in signs?" "Certainly! When I see 'free lunch' in a window I believe that I can get something to eat within."—*Boston Herald.*

"In Congress" and "incongruous" are terms that sound much alike, and indeed they aren't always so different in meaning.—*Washington Post.*

An impecunious Terre Haute young man, who has become a brother by brevet to seven heiresses, calls them "the little sisters of the poor."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Will—"I believe editors weigh carefully all manuscripts sent to them." Bill (an author)—"Yes, in order to ascertain the amount of return postage necessary."—*Yankee Blade.*

Shopper—"You may give me a dollar's worth of those strawberries, please." Dealer—"Sorry, ma'am, but we don't slice strawberries. I'll sell you a whole one for $1.50."—*New York Sun.*

BRIGHT BITS.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Mr. Cleveland has not made a public speech for ten days. Perhaps he is writing a spring poem.

Detroit *Tribune:* St. Louis would rather lose a dollar than see the World's Fair go to Chicago. This shows intense feeling in St. Louis.

Boston *Herald:* After next week Thursday the United States Senate will be happy. The Blair bill will be disposed of on that joyous day.

Atchison *Globe:* In these days of wonders Reform stalks around spelled with a big R and work sits idle in the corner spelled with a little w.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The Democrats say the Republican party has no policy. It has the offices, however, and that is what is bothering the Democrats most.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Economy is to be the watchword at the present session of Congress. Unfortunately, it applies only to dollars, and not to time or talk.

Philadelphia *Press:* Private Dalzell proposes to run for Congress in the Sixteenth Ohio District. It would serve Congress just about right if he were elected.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Because the Oyster Bay *Pilot* nominates Mr. Cleveland for President in 1892 it is not necessarily implied that Mr. Cleveland is in the soup.

Minneapolis *Times:* *Puck* seems to fear that the Chicago World's Fair enthusiasts spell boom "b-o-m-b." That may be, but they don't spell subscription "w-i-n-d."

Detroit *Free Press:* Taulbee is the first man ever killed in the Capitol Building at Washington. No exact account of the number of reputations killed there is at hand.

New York *Commercial:* Mr. Lawler wants the phonetic method of spelling introduced into the *Congressional Record.* It would be very realistic, since most of our Congressmen speak that way.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* The spiteful slurs at Chicago in the New York press these days show what a measly, snappish, narrow-gauge old relic New York is. No wonder it failed to get the World's Fair.

Kansas City *Times:* While Senator Stanford is proposing to have the Government go into the money-lending business he might let loose a few of his own millions to the oppressed farmer at less than 2 per cent a month.

Peoria *Transcript:* Some New York dogs, according to the *Star*, wear collars worth $200. For some reason this fact was not brought prominently forward, as it should have been, when New York was eating dinners and drinking wine in an ineffectual effort to secure the World's Fair.

They Would Indeed, and Justly, Too.

Kansas City *Times:* If any of the other cities had won the World's Fair fight in the House, and the Chicago newspapers had treated them as the newspapers of the other cities are treating Chicago, how the Chicago newspapers would have been held up to scorn and contempt as despicable examples of the dog in the manger policy!

HIGHWAY AND BYWAY.

Sturlatta Located on a Bet.

Everybody remembers Sturlatta, who aroused Charles Stiles from his bed in the Palmer House one morning and killed him. Her trial was the most dramatic in many respects that ever took place in the Criminal Court of this city. Her punishment was one year at Joliet. She served it, less the time for good behavior, came out, eluded the most watchful reporters, escaped interviews, and suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Now and then some one has reported that she had returned to her old life, or that she was studying for the stage, or playing the rôle of Mercy Merrick in a hospital.

Two men met for luncheon yesterday. One is a lawyer, the other is a merchant.

"I was in New York the other day," said the merchant, "and an acquaintance told me that Theresa Sturlatta is living there in her old way."

"I'll bet you $1,000 that she isn't, unless she has returned to that life within a fortnight. If she hasn't I'll bet you $1,000 that I can locate her. I will write out the location on a slip of paper and you can keep it until we hear from New York. If the news from New York corroborates this slip of paper you pay me $1,000. If what you say is true I pay you $1,000." This from the lawyer.

"It's of no consequence to me where she is," said the merchant.

"No," retorted the lawyer. "You say that, and yet you come back here and, unintentionally, of course, make this woman what she is not."

The merchant replied: "I see you are plucky and I like you for it. I don't mind $1,000 when a man pushes me in the corner. I'll bet you $1,000 you can't locate her."

"Come over to the bank," said the lawyer.

The merchant and the lawyer went to a bank. The lawyer drew his check for $1,000. The same did the merchant. The bet was explained, the checks deposited, and the two men went to a telegraph office. A New York man was selected as a referee. To a New York lawyer was sent the message:

"Where is Sturlatta now? Answer." (Signed by the lawyer.)

An additional message was sent to the referee informing him of the bet and instructing him to see the New York lawyer.

At 8:30 o'clock p. m. an answer was received. It read:

"Sturlatta occupies two rooms in building (number and name of street omitted here at the request of the Chicago lawyer) giving music lessons on the guitar and mandolin. All right apparently."

The New York referee sent a dispatch to the effect that the first dispatch "is correct."

"Now," said the Chicago lawyer, "I don't care about your money. You've got sand, and I like you for it. Go and get your check cashed and set up a quart bottle and I will call it even."

And so it was done.

A Young Man at the Helm.

A Market street merchant: Well, we used to make fun of the old men who were trying to do business in St. Louis. Some of us who used to laugh in those days begin to think differently. We are growing old ourselves. I have been in the wholesale business for nearly thirty-five years, and I begin to realize that there is a new element coming on. I was over at J. V. Farwell & Co.'s the other day. I asked for J. V. and was informed that he is in Europe.

"Where's the Senator?" I asked.

"In Washington."

I had forgotten that.

"Col. Taylor is also in Washington?"

"Yes, sir."

"Whose at the head of the house?"

"Young John V. You'll find him up-stairs just now. He is at the head," was the reply.

Bless my soul! I wondered if I had been asleep. John V. Jr. at the head of the concern. It isn't very long ago since I knew him in his cradle. His name then was John Cooley Farwell. Later on his father knocked out the Cooley and inserted his own, V. Why, I remember—and it seems to me as if it were only a winter or so ago—when I saw him start off for college. He has grown up in my time, has been educated, is married, and is at the head of the great house founded by his father. In a few years another generation will be doing the business here.

Leisure in Boston.

Erskine M. Phelps: There is a club in Boston known as the Temple, and there may be found every day after 3 o'clock the millionaires of the city taking their ease. They do not hurry in business there as we do. A Boston man would consider himself a slave if he lingered about his office after 3 o'clock p. m. There is one man who goes to the Temple every day who is quite a character. He is 85 years old, never wore eyeglasses, and has never lost a tooth. He goes to the club at a certain hour every day and plays whist until dark. He has kept up this routine for many years.

America in Europe.

Carter Harrison, ex-Mayor: One could not forget his own country when traveling in Europe if he were ever so disposed. Of course the American has constant reminders of his country when he is in London, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna. But when he has left those places of civilization and plunges into unknown cities and towns—I mean those that are unknown to us in America—he is still reminded that the United States is getting along and breaking over the boundary lines of States and Empires of the Old World. There are two names which the American finds staring him in the face wherever he roams—Singer, the sewing-machine man, and Phil Armour. I don't know which is in the lead. I saw both names in India, in China, and through Japan. In fact, there was scarcely a day while I was absent that I didn't see one or both names or hear something about them.

At the Auditorium.

Overheard between acts: "Ye see, I don't go much on music, but wife and Lena like it, so I buy two seats and one standee; and they sit it out while I walk pro and con here in the cuspidor—or whatever you call it."

The Out and In of Life.

An old acquaintance of John Beidler, a millionaire of Chicago, tells this:

"John and I were poor boys in Chicago. We used to work all day, hard work, too, and walk about the streets at night. It was our favorite pastime to walk those streets on which the mansions abutted. Sometimes we would linger in front of them and gaze in at the windows and look at the fine pictures and see the rich men and their families and friends sitting about in the fine room. I remember one night in particular. I was barefooted and so was John. I had no coat. John had no shirt. We hadn't a 10-cent piece between us. As we stood looking in the window of a mansion on Wabash avenue somebody came to the window and looked out. John nudged me and said:

"'I wonder if he is thinking about us? I wonder if he knows how poor we are?'

"A few weeks ago I was at John's house. You know he is a millionaire now. I have plenty myself. We stood in the window of his parlor and looked out through a gently-falling snow, and two men lingered about his gateway and looked in.

"'John,' I said, 'I wonder if those fellows out there are looking at us wondering how rich we are?'"

The Negro's Right of Suffrage.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Senator Sherman frankly says that he has sometimes thought it would have been better if the ballot had not been given to the colored man. Certainly the result has not justified the proceeding, so far as any advantage to the freedmen is concerned. But the right thus granted can never be taken away by the action of the Government, and its nullification by State fraud and violence is one of the things that must somehow be stopped.

No Black State Is Required.

Pittsburg *Gazette:* All the colored people need and all they require at the hands of the Government is to be made reasonably secure in their personal and property rights. The solution of the negro problem does not lie in the direction of a separate State for the blacks, but in the equal enforcement of the laws. The question can only be settled on the basis of justice and equity.

Tale of a Bear and a Woodchuck.

South Bend *Tribune:* The New York *Press* says: "Chicago with the World's Fair is like the man who had the bear by the tail and didn't dare to let go." And New York without the World's Fair is like the man who went out after bear but contented himself with woodchucks.

The Hour and the Man.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The disclosures of the New York Sheriff's office show that the present is a good time for some of the New York Democratic papers to raise their old political slogan about turning the rascals out.

His Real Need.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Col. W. L. Scott says he would give all his great wealth for a good stomach. The laborers in his Illinois coal mines will probably suggest that he also needs a new heart.

Merely a Temporary Enlargement.

Peoria *Transcript:* It is stated that Mr. Gladstone's head has grown larger. Gladstone, shake. We've been there, ourself. It will come all right, after a bit.

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CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI

BISMARCK'S SUCCESSOR NAMED BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

He Has Been the Commander of the Tenth Army Corps—A Sketch of His Life—The Former Prime Minister Was Tired of Public Service and Therefore Tendered His Resignation—Agitation on the Stock Exchanges Because of the Change in Germany.

BERLIN, March 19.—Gen. von Caprivi, Commander of the Tenth Army Corps, has been appointed Chancellor of the Empire to succeed Prince Bismarck.

Herr von Boetticher becomes President of the Prussian Ministry.

Count Eulenberg, Governor of Hesse-Nassau, succeeds Herr von Boetticher as Minister of the Interior.

Count Herbert Bismarck will receive an Ambassadorship.

Ministers Herrfurth and Maybach have resigned, the latter because he lost Prince Bismarck's support against the demands for increased strategic communications.

The *National Gazette* says that Gen. von Caprivi has also been appointed President of the Prussian Ministry. The *Gazette* also says that Count Herbert Bismarck persists in relinquishing his position of Imperial Foreign Minister, and that he will be succeeded by either Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, or Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador at London.

Georg Leo von Caprivi de Caprara de Montecuculi is the full name of the man whom the young Emperor has called to step into the shoes of Bismarck. The name would lead one to believe that he was a descendant of the great General, the Count of Montecuculi, the associate of Prince Eugene and the great Earl of Marlborough, the man who is credited by tradition with the now famous utterance that three things are necessary for war, of which the first is money, the second money, and the third more money. But there is no connection between Caprivi and the two living branches of the Montecuculis. Gen. Caprivi is just such a man as the young soldier-Emperor would be likely to select. He is a soldier, what the Germans call "schneidig." That seems to exhaust what is known about him to the world in general, whatever the Emperor may know of him privately. Caprivi has never been prominent in any diplomatic capacity. He is at present Chief of the Admiralty, holding himself the rank of Vice-Admiral, and has occupied that position since 1883. The great progress of the navy of the German Empire during those years and the well-known personal interest of the young Emperor in that branch of the service may partly account for his sudden and entirely unexpected promotion over the heads of those who have grown old in the diplomatic service and who were trained under the Bismarck system.

Caprivi was born Feb. 24, 1831, in Berlin, the son of a high judicial officer. After graduating from one of the "gymnasiums"—preparatory colleges—of the capital he went into the military service April 1, 1848, joining the Kaiser Franz Guard Grenadiers. In 1850 he became Second Lieutenant, having in the meantime gone through a course at the military academy, and was made First Lieutenant in 1859. He obtained a Captaincy in 1861. He went through the war of 1866 in the Prussian army with the rank of Major. In 1870 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel and after the Franco-Prussian war became Colonel in 1872 and was placed at the head of a department in the Ministry of War. He was Major-General in 1877, commander of a brigade of infantry at Stettin in 1878, and of a brigade of the guards in Berlin in 1881. In December, 1882, he was transferred to Metz as the commander of the Thirtieth Division, that being a most responsible post owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Alsace-Lorraine, of which Metz is the principal fortress. In March of the following year, upon the resignation of Stosch, he was placed at the head of the admiralty, being promoted for that purpose to the rank of Vice-Admiral and becoming a member of the Cabinet. His choice created a great deal of dissatisfaction among naval officers. Gen. Batsch, who was next in rank to Gen. Stosch, resigned in consequence of the slight put upon him, but consented to remain in office at the request of old Emperor William. Gen. Caprivi remained at the head of the navy until June, 1888, when he retired in consequence of some disagreement in relation to matters of organization. The Emperor then conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle and placed him in command of the Tenth Army Corps, which is stationed in Hanover. This position he held at the time of his present appointment.

OLD AND WEARY WITH SERVICE.

Prince Bismarck's Reasons for Stepping Down and Out.

BERLIN, March 19.—Prince Bismarck, in his note to the Emperor tendering his resignation, alleged that old age and failing health were his reasons for desiring to withdraw from public life.

Today's papers call attention to the fact that while taking lunch yesterday with the delegates to the labor conference Prince Bismarck gave a cordial greeting to M. Jules Simon, the head of the French delegation, and had a long conversation with him. He has invited all the French delegates to dine with him tomorrow.

Prince Bismarck's letter tendering his resignation and giving his reasons covers twenty pages.

Prince Bismarck cordially conversed yesterday with the Italian delegate to the labor conference, and requested him to convey hearty greetings to Premier Crispi and to assure him that the paths of Italy and Germany would be identical in the future as they had been in the past.

The *National Gazette*, in an article on the resignation of Prince Bismarck, says it expects that the excitement abroad will subside when the conviction gains ground that the Germans look to the future will full confidence in the Emperor and the German national spirit.

The boerse was weak today in consequence of Prince Bismarck's resignation. Prussian consols have declined ⅜ per cent. Other Prussian securities were depressed.

It is stated that the new Military bill which will be submitted to the next Reichstag will be confined to provisions for the completion of the organization of the two new army corps authorized by the Reichstag. The demand for a credit for the formation of seventy-four new batteries of artillery will be abandoned.

IT WAS A DIPLOMATIC BOMBSHELL.

The Ministerial Change Sets Tongues to Wagging in Paris.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, March 19.—There was great excitement in Paris today over the news of Bismarck's resignation. Everybody from statesmen down to concierges talked about it, wondered what it meant, and what would come of it. In the clubs, cafés, and salons the one theme of conversation to the temporary exclusion of scandal was this significant action of the greatest statesman of his time. Every newspaper contained labored articles on the subject, in which all sorts of conclusions as to the why and wherefore and effects of this diplomatic bombshell. Bismarck was the direct cause of the general disturbance on the bourse, where stocks came tumbling down all along the line. Not a single security which was dealt in was able to resist the depressing effect of what is generally admitted to be the most important political event which has transpired in Europe for twenty years.

The correspondent this morning saw some of the distinguished few in Paris whose opinions are not nonsense. One of the first statesmen seen was the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Spuller. Said he: "In the first place I don't believe Bismarck has resigned, and even if he has I have no opinion to express."

Said Jules Grévy, the white-haired ex-President:

"I don't know anything about it, and if I did I should be very careful not to tell what I know. Bon jour."

"My dear sir," answered M. Goblet, former Prime Minister as well as ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, "I have just had the honor of receiving the representative of another journal in regard to the matter. Do you know what I told him?"

"Yes, sir," was the weary reply. "I knew I've got it by heart. You told him you didn't know anything about Bismarck's resignation and would not tell what you know even if you knew it."

"That's what I tell all the people who want to interview me. Adieu."

APPREHENSIONS AS TO THE FUTURE.

Bismarck Will Be Sadly Missed in the Councils of Europe.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by M. W. Hazeltine.]

BUDA-PESTH, March 19.—Here the news of Bismarck's retirement is greeted on every side with warm expressions of regret and some apprehensions as to the future. In the corridors of the Parliament building I met Count Appoyi, the leader of the Opposition, who said: "Prince Bismarck's wisdom will often be sadly missed in the councils of Europe, but the firmness of the German Empire and of the triple alliance rests on such natural foundations that neither will be shaken by personal changes, however important."

The *Pester Lloyd*, the Government organ, publishes a remarkable leader on the Chancellor, the main portions of which are as follows:

While there may have been friction between two positive natures, Bismarck falls owing to his interior policy, which was as much disliked and hated by his fellow-countrymen as his foreign policy was approved and applauded, and the determination of the people not to be conquered at home by the man who so often led them to victory abroad was forcibly announced at the last elections, and these elections brought about his retirement. He might have remained in power if the majority of his fellow-citizens would have wished, but he would have to conform to the new order of things, and this the Iron Chancellor would not do. He had always openly detested parliamentarism, and only made use of it to combat the particularist tendencies which threatened the integrity of the young empire. He battled long with modernism, and only withdrew when in the trumpet notes from the very throne his ideas were proclaimed to be in antagonism to his whole political life. What the new policy of the German Empire will be we do not know, but we know it will not be Bismarck's policy, and hence we must sincerely mourn his loss, and we shall always gratefully remember his friendship and services to our country.

THE DUAL EMPIRE IS ALARMED.

Talks with Statesmen at the Capital of Austria.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

VIENNA, March 19.—The resignation of Bismarck has caused a feeling of apprehension throughout the dual Empire. At the Foreign Office Count Kalnoky was, as usual, absent. Under Secretary of State Scheny, however, said that it would be idle to deny the existence of such a feeling. The fall of three points in Austrian Government securities and the general depreciation of values on the boerse are the best indications of its existence. As long as the Chancellor remained in power the Austrians felt confident that the much-feared rapprochement between Germany and Russia could never take place. He could not imagine that the resignation of the Chancellor would have any influence upon the triple alliance. "We have," he said, "the assurances of the Emperor himself that the alliance of Germany with Austria is as dear to him as it was to Bismarck, and Kaiser William has not resigned."

Count Taafe, President of the Council of Ministers, said that while the resignation of the Chancellor was a great loss, it would have no effect upon the alliance of the three Powers. "Count Andrassy," he added, "has gone, and Bismarck has retired to enjoy his well earned rest, but the alliance of peace-loving Powers, which was their work, will remain and redound to their credit through decades to come."

STUDIES OF THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

Gen. Caprivi Bears a Striking Resemblance to Prince Bismarck

LONDON, March 20.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: "The Emperor had a chance to study Gen. von Caprivi's character during the maneuvers last autumn, and decided to follow the idea of Frederick the Great that a General is the best conductor of a foreign policy, because he best knows how far he can go with the army behind him. Although a soldier of the first order, Caprivi, in the opinion of all his intimates, is very much more; and if personal appearance counts for anything he is a man of great force of character and will, combining in a high degree suaviter in modo with fortiter in re, blending sagacity with patience, resolution with good humor, and German thoroughness with Southern fire. He looks the typical Teuton of the hugest and most impressive type. He bears a remarkable likeness to Bismarck and might easily pass for his brother. The difference in character is discernible in their gait—that of Bismarck being sharp and heavy, while that of Caprivi is deliberate, expressive of leisurely elegance. The new Chancellor is a brief but capable speaker. Count Herbert is unpopular in the diplomatic world and it is not likely that he will be appointed to an Amoassadorship."

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "Caprivi is opposed to increasing the navy, which the Emperor favors. The Emperor likes him personally, but he is intractable by nature and is not likely to be Chancellor long."

IT WAS A WELL-WORN DODGE,

How the Iron Chancellor Carried His Point by Threatening to Resign.

No country is more anxious over the present affairs in Germany than the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.

Vincent de Larue, formerly Mayor of one of the largest Alsatian towns, is at the Richelieu. In an interview last evening he said:

"Bismarck, whenever he wanted the Reichstag to adopt one of his own measures, would threaten to resign. He has never been able to leave his personality out of political questions. When he failed in certain measures he caused it to be understood that he did not remain at his post because he thought it best for the public or because he had public opinion with him. But, as he expressed it, he was going to hold out under the burden of his obligations so long as his master and King commanded him to do so. It seems now that no longer is that command imperious. The actual crisis, or, rather, the expected issue, will mark one of the most important changes in modern history. It means that what the Germans call the Bismarckian era is over."

Mr. De Larue, speaking of Caprivi, said:

"Nothing is known of him except that he is a distinguished officer. This gives cause to the apprehension that all required from the first official of the German confederation is a knowledge of the science of war. Undoubtedly Caprivi's task is not one of internal reforms. It must have a bearing upon external affairs—perhaps his policy will be aggressive. This view finds strong argument in the meeting of army corps commanders called to Berlin at the moment Caprivi was selected."

Some years ago Prince Bismarck handed in a written request for his dismissal. Upon the back of the document, which was returned to him, Emperor William I., grandfather of the present Emperor, wrote the word "Never!"

One of those who were honored by being admitted to the private family circle of Prince Bismarck within the last few years was ex-Mayor Carter Harrison. Through certain circumstances which Mr. Harrison does not care to become known he was enabled to procure an invitation to visit the Chancellor upon his estate at Friedrichsruhe, not far from the City of Hamburg. Mr. Harrison, in a conversation with a TRIBUNE representative not long after his return from his trip around the world, dwelt with great pleasure upon the agreeable reception he met with, and described him who is called the man of blood and iron in a novel light. He showed him to be a man of profound sentiment and touching tenderness in his private life, as well as a man of great observation and marvelous information. He found him perfectly familiar with the details of the terrible night of May 4, 1886, when the bomb was thrown by the Anarchists on Haymarket square.

But one utterance above all, Mr. Harrison said, he would never forget. The subdued pride, the consciousness of power, and the profound devotion to country which shone from the eyes of the then ruler of the German Empire made an impression ever to be remembered.

The Chancellor was speaking of his physical condition and the great nervous strain to which he was continually subjected. His visitor suggested that he retire from active life and devote himself to enjoying well-earned rest, to travel and divert his mind. But the Chancellor replied in a voice that forbade all argument: "My sovereigns have always demanded my services."

CLAIMS TO HAVE COMMITTED A MURDER.

A Woman Notifies Greene County (Pa.) Authorities That She Killed a Man.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., March 19.—[Special.]—A woman signing herself Gertie Grier has written the Greene County authorities, saying it was she who killed William McCausland, for whose murder George Clark was hanged last month and Zack Taylor is to be executed April 9. The woman says McCausland ruined her and she put him to death. The crime was committed in September, 1887, McCausland being robbed of $1,200. There are many who believe the real murderers have never been caught, and the authorities are in a quandary about this letter. It is dated Oil City and postmarked Mars, Pa. The writing looks masculine, but whether a hoax or not is uncertain.

Now is the time to take a good spring medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself. Try it

BARTHOLDI IS HORRIFIED.

HE DOESN'T LOOK WITH FAVOR ON SECRETARY WINDOM'S SCHEME.

Americans, He Says, Should Turn the Island Where Stands the Goddess of Liberty Into a Pantheon Rather than a Fort for Immigrants—Miss Caldwell Seriously Ill in Rome—Stagnation in Trade in England Owing to the Strikes.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

PARIS, March 19.—Bartholdi was horrified today when he was told of the use it was proposed to make of Liberty Island, turning it into an immigrant station. Said he: "The plan is a monstrous one. I always hoped the Americans would see the splendid use that could be made of that island—namely: turn it into a pantheon of New York City, a shrine of the history and glories of America, serving the same purpose as Westminster Abbey for England, the Pantheon for France, the Acropolis for Athens, and the Capitol for Rome. It should be a kind of ideal resort where might be kept alive the memories of all that is glorious in the history and geography of the United States. Thus around the base of the Statue of Liberty there should be grouped emblematic statues of the States of America, and in different parts of the island, laid out like a Greek grove, statues of the heroes of America. There should be statues of all the great men who have made America what she is. No more beautiful setting for such a park as I see in my mind's eye could be found than the harbor of New York. America does not sufficiently take into consideration what a great part the ideal plays in the happiness of the nation. In Liberty Island, by its situation, Americans have a spot unique in the world for the home of a temple for the glorification of their wonderful nationality, the idealization of the strong poetry of their race—for the American race has a poetry of its own which few of the Americans, least of all, see. There is poetry in the cohesion into one mighty mass of elements so widely diverse; poetry in the work they have achieved in the creation of a Nation—a work unparalleled in the history of the world, for all other nations have grown up in the places of their birth, whereas the American people has formed itself into a Nation on foreign soil. I say that Liberty Island is obviously destined to be made into a pleasure ground for the soul of the American people, a place of pilgrimage for citizens of the whole Nation. I shall be bitterly disappointed if the monstrous plan of transforming Liberty Island into a lazaret and place of quarantine is carried out."

MANY AMERICANS IN ROME.

Serious Illness of Miss Caldwell—Social Notes from the Italian Capital.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, March 19.—Miss Gwendoline Caldwell, the famous American heiress of Baltimore, whose sudden parting from her fiancé, Prince Murat, recently was the talk of the world, is ill of typhoid-fever in Rome. She was so low several days ago that Dr. Rooker, Vice-Rector of the American College, administered the last sacrament. Miss Caldwell's recovery is now assured.

Dr. Loring, the American Minister to Portugal, is in the city and has been generally entertained. There was a fine dinner given him at the residence of Mr. Story, the sculptor and poet. He leaves in a few days for Gibraltar.

A novelty in social life was an afternoon luncheon for ladies given by Miss Porter, daughter of the American Minister. Lady Dufferin was one of the guests.

Minister Porter will go to Naples inside of three days to visit the American squadron of evolution. Admiral Walker has decided not to come to Rome. All the officers of the squadron have become extremely sensitive over the impression which prevails in certain official quarters that the cruise has turned to be a mere pleasure trip. A more foolish notion cannot be conceived. The whole force is drilled and maneuvered with great patience and persistency. It is a hard-working organization.

Among the Americans in Rome are Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sloane, Mr. Moncure D. Conway is still here searching out facts about the Roman life of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Miss Harriet Lane, who once presided over the social life of the White House, is also a prominent figure in society.

THE GREAT STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

Stagnation in Many Industries—Hopeful Signs in Some Quarters.

LONDON, March 19.—The stagnation in many branches of industry caused by the strike of the coal-miners continues and threatens to become more accentuated as the manufacturers' stocks of fuel become exhausted. Unless the strike is speedily settled the East Lancashire cotton trade will meet with a severe check. The manufacturers cannot afford to pay the enhanced prices for steam coal. Half of the mills at Accrington are at a standstill, owing to the scarcity of fuel, and many thousands of hands are idle.

The strike in Nottinghamshire is practically ended. The men have resumed work in all the pits except four. It was expected that the strike in North Wales would terminate today, but the men hold firm in their demands. The coal mine owners have called another meeting, at which it is expected that a compromise between themselves and the strikers will be agreed upon. If the strike continues until the end of the week 10,000 brick and terra cotta workers will be thrown out of employment, as it will be impossible to run the works any longer, their stocks of coal being already low.

LONDON, March 19.—Eight thousand employés of the Armstrong gun works at Elswick have struck for a working day of eight hours.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—The strike of the dock laborers here is practically ended. The men are resuming work.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Russia Displeased at Criticisms of the Alleged Siberian Outrages.

LONDON, March 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Russian Government has been disagreeably impressed by the meetings which have been held in England and America to denounce the outrages committed upon exiles in Siberia.

A correspondent in Siberia says that prisoners involved in the affair were exiles who were suspected of having been concerned in the explosion at Zurich last March. They were allowed to live without restraint in Irkutsk and easily found employment among the sympathizers who are opposed to the Russian system of exiling political prisoners to Siberia. All went well until the police discovered that the exiles were printing proclamations and sending them to Moscow. As soon as the authorities learned what was going on the leaders among the exiles were sent to labor in the mines and the others were told to prepare themselves for a journey into the interior. The unfortunate prisoners appealed in vain, and at last resolved to sell their lives dearly. Barricading themselves in a house they awaited an attack.

They had been well provided with arms and ammunition by friendly Siberians, and they received the troops who were sent to capture them with a heavy fire. Several soldiers were killed by the first volley. A fierce fight ensued, the besieged exiles holding out until a majority of their number were either killed or wounded. After it was all over the ringleader, who had survived the battle, was hanged.

Defeat of the Tories.

LONDON, March 18.—The Government was defeated in the House of Commons this evening on the motion of Mr. Buchanan, Liberal, complaining of encroachments upon the public right of way in Scotland, and asking that the laws be reformed and that the matter be intrusted to the county councils. Mr. Chamberlain, a number of Unionists, and a few Scotch Conservatives supported the motion, which was adopted by the vote of 110 to 97.

The Government has summoned to London Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a bantering reply to the Paddington Conservative Council, twits them with prudently refraining from expressing an opinion as to the rectitude of his action. He predicts that in future the Tories will designate the Parnell Commission with an adjective more common than polite. He declines to accept the Council's resolution as the opinion of the electors.

Massacre in the Congo Country.

PARIS, March 19.—It is officially stated that a telegram has been received from the Congo country stating that a French post, consisting of ten natives, under a European agent, has been massacred at Ubungus. The abduction of the wife of a native chief by a European is stated to have been the cause of the massacre.

Threatens to Dissolve Parliament.

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Salisbury at tomorrow's meeting at the Carlton Club will threaten to dissolve Parliament if the Tithes and Land Purchase bills are not passed.

To Invade Afghanistan.

LONDON, March 20.—It is reported that Ishak Khan with a large force provided with repeating rifles and artillery is at Bokhara preparing to invade Afghanistan.

Cable Notes.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have started for Berlin.

Lord Salisbury has gone to Windsor Castle for the purpose of having an interview with the Queen.

The committee of the labor conference, presided over by Jules Simon, has agreed to the exclusion of children under 12 from factories.

At a Russian military conference Gen. Unterberger, Governor of the Province of Amor, advocated a policy of moderation toward China on the ground that in case of war Russia could place only twenty battalions against 80,000 Manchoorian soldiers. He urged the speedy construction of the Siberian railway as the best counteraction to the massing of Chinese troops on the Siberian boundary with the object of seizing Russian ports on the North Pacific coast.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Last night little Otto Hegner made his Chicago début at Central Music-Hall, and the audience which had gathered for the purpose of hearing him enjoyed a rich musical treat. The first number on the young pianist's program was the "Waldstein" sonata of Beethoven, op. 53 in C major, in itself a sufficient test of virtuosity for any player, and a great task for a 13-year-old boy. The boldness of the undertaking was completely justified by its success. The boy played the sonata throughout in a manner which fully established his claims to be considered an artist. He phrased it beautifully, and shaded and contrasted his phrases in a manner which showed that he was more than a mere pianist—namely: a musician. His interpretation was at times distinctly original, being evidently the expression of his individual feeling and not as all the outcome of mere imitation. Technically his performance was astounding, when his years are considered, and from an intellectual standpoint the insight shown was no less so. His trills in the right hand, accompanying the enunciation of the principal theme of the rondo, which has to be given at the same time and with the fifth finger of the same hand, were surprisingly even, and the extensions and contractions of the hand were made with never-failing accuracy and quickness. His second number, the Chopin polonaise, op. 22, afforded a broad contrast, and was played with the same accuracy and clearness. In response to an enthusiastic encore he gave a thoroughly well considered and poetic rendition of the Chopin "Berceuse." His scale passages in thirds were done with perfect smoothness, and even the long reaches which the work contains were played perfectly and without apparent effort. Among the many little details of his performance of this number his treatment of a descending seventh near the close in the inner part would alone have proved his musicianly intelligence. His closing number consisted of a group of three, Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso," the "Spinning Song" from the "Flying Dutchman" (Wagner-Liszt), and Rubinstein's "Valse Caprice," in each of which his artistic qualities were admirably displayed. Master Leon Marx, an 11-year-old violinist, was heard in Leonhard's "Fantasie Militaire." He possesses an unusual mechanical facility for one of his age, and while nearly all of his "double-stopping" was badly out of tune, this may be ascribed to some extent to nervousness. In the sustained portions he was better, but simply made the impression of being a clever boy, who may in the future become an artist. For an encore he played a well-known "Serenata." Mme. Biro de Marion was the vocalist, singing the Verdi Bolero and Bellini's "Casta Diva." Master Hegner will give his second and last concert in Chicago next Saturday afternoon at the same place. He should be sure of a crowded house, as he is an astonishing little artist, and his playing is highly enjoyable.

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A charming performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" was given last evening at the Chicago Opera-House. Mr. Booth as Benedick was not perfect in his lines but was in the best of spirits; and Mme. Modjeska as Beatrice was perhaps more radiant than at any time during the present notable engagement. The theater was crowded, and the applause at the end of each act was remarkably enthusiastic. Mme. Modjeska's Beatrice takes rank with her Rosalind as a Shakspearean impersonation of surpassing merit. Mr. Booth's Benedick was singularly good-humored; but it had been seen in bygone seasons in an abridged version of the comedy, and was therefore not such a surprise as Mme. Modjeska's sparkling portrayal. The support was adequate. Miss Maida Craigen, a pretty young actress, distinguished herself in the rôle of Hero. Mr. Lawrence Hanley gave much color to the part of Don John. Mr. Otis Skinner was a graceful Claudio. The comic rôles were in the hands of those excellent actors, Messrs. Ben G. Rogers and Owen Fawcett, and it goes without saying that they received full justice. The scenic investiture of the comedy was entirely worthy of the high standard of the acting.

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There appears to be some prospect of trouble over the production of "The Prince and the Pauper" on the London stage. Mr. Clement Scott says in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 1st inst.: "An erroneous impression having been caused of late by the circulation of various paragraphs relative to the production in London of a dramatic version of Mark Twain's story, 'The Prince and the Pauper,' we are empowered to state that at the commencement of the year, and previously to the New York production, Mrs. Oscar Beringer secured by an agreement made with Messrs. Chatto & Windus the registered proprietors of Mr. Clemens' story) the entire rights throughout the United Kingdom both of dramatization and performance. Further to place the matter beyond doubt and to insure the protection of these rights a copyright performance was given by Mrs. Beringer at the Park Hall, Camden Town, yesterday afternoon. Miss Vera Beringer will appear in the dual rôle of Prince and Pauper during a series of matinées, commencing April 9, at the Gaiety Theater, under the auspices of Mr. George Edwards."

Manager Daniel Frohman writes in the New York *World:* "In my opinion the hope of the drama in this country is the maintenance of stock companies. It is to be regretted that New York does not possess more of them; but the dearth of dramatic material is one of the obstacles. The indorsement given here to Mr. and Mrs. Kendal indicates a very important fact—namely: That good companies will suffer but little from lack of patronage if such plays as are presented faithfully reflect modern society in an artistic manner and if the interpreters be wholly adequate. In other words, if dramatist, actor, and manager do their parts perfectly the public may be trusted to perfectly perform its own."

It is announced that next week's performances of Mr. Booth and Mme. Modjeska at the Chicago Opera-House will be the final opportunities of seeing these two artists together. The sale of seats for the third and last week begins this morning at the Chicago Opera-House box office. The répertoire will be: Monday and Saturday evenings, "Richelieu"; Tuesday and Friday evenings, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon, "Hamlet"; and Thursday evening a "double bill" comprising "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "Mary Stuart."

Mrs. Scott Siddons will be seen at Hooley's this afternoon in dramatic recitals. The following selections will be given: Scene from "Much Ado About Nothing"; Tennyson's "The Lady Clare"; "A Senator Entangled." J. De Mille; "Sleep Walking Scene," Macbeth; selection from "David Copperfield"; chapter from Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad"; Langebridge's "Sent Back by the Angels"; and Moseley's "Love in a Balloon."

The engagement of Miss Clara Morris at McVicker's has thus far been highly successful. The bill next week will include "L'Article 47." Monday and Thursday; "The New Magdalen," Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday evening; "Camille," Wednesday evening and Saturday matinée. The sale of seats for the second and last half of the fortnight's engagement will open this morning.

The London critics as a rule are complimentary concerning the Rosalind of Mrs. Langtry, but not particularly enthusiastic. They agree, however, that she has improved greatly, and has completed her transformation from the amateur to the professional actress.

Mr. Leopold Lewis, the adapter of "The Bells," "The Wandering Jew," and other plays, died in London a few days ago.

Hallen and Hart in their musical farce comedy "Lister On" have filled the New Windsor nightly this week.

Miss Nellie Bly is announced to lecture at Hooley's Sunday evening.

Liquid Bread, Liquid Bread, Liquid Bread.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday:

For Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, warmer, fair weather, followed by light rains, southerly winds.

For Ohio and Indiana, warmer, fair weather, followed during the night by light rains, southerly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, light snow or rain, southerly winds, warmer.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 19—7 p.m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, followed Thursday by rain; warmer southerly winds, becoming easterly and brisk.

Place of observation.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation for 24 hours.
Alpena, Mich	29.80	28		8	W		Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D	29.54	40		20	W		Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y	29.90	32		26	W		Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill	29.90	48		30	S	W	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C	30.00	62		50	S	W	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.66	50		30	S	W	Fair	....
Chicago	30.00	36		30	S	W	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O	29.96	42		34	W		Fair	....
Cleveland, O	30.05	34		26	W		Clear	.04
Davenport, Ia	29.94	40		42	S	W	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo	29.64	58		36	S	W	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia	29.70	40		44	S	W	Rain	.04
Detroit, Mich	29.96	34		28	W		Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	29.74	56		34	S	W	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia	29.92	38		40	E		Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn	29.76	30					Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex	29.74	62		34	N	W	Fair	....
Erie, Pa	29.94	34		30	W		Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex	30.04	66		52	S		Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich	29.90	38		28	W		Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis	29.98	32		26	S		Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont	29.56	42		28	N	W	Clear	....
Huron, S. D	29.80	40		24	W		Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.02	40		40	N	W	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.00	62		52	S	W	Rain	.30
La Crosse, Wis	29.94	36		30	S		Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich	29.90	30		28	S		Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	29.74	28		24	N	W	Cl'udy	.04
Milwaukee, Wis	29.92	36		28	S	W	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa, Man	29.56	30		20	S		Cl'udy	.18
Montreal	29.68	30		24	S		Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	29.82	34		30	S		Cl'udy	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.00	52		36	S	W	Clear	....
New Orleans, La	29.96	70		60	S	W	Clear	....
New York City	29.98	30		24	N	W	Clear	.02
Norfolk, Va	30.06	46		40	N	W	Clear	.02
Omaha, Neb	29.74	44		34	S		Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y	29.88	30		24	W		Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla	30.02	72		64	S	W	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich	29.96	34		26	W		Clear	.06
Rochester, N. Y	29.90	30		30	N	W	Clear	.01
St. Louis, Mo	30.00	42		30	S		Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn	29.74	32		24	E		Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.66	54		30	S		Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O	29.96	40		30	W		Clear	.02
Sioux City, Ia	29.70	40		44	S		Fair	....
Springfield, Ill	29.98	44		46	S		Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo	29.88	52		38	S		Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O	30.00	38		26	W		Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	29.92	66		70	N	E	Cl'udy	....
San Francisco, Cal	29.98	52			S		Cl'udy	....
*Portland, Ore	29.88	38			S		Cl'udy	....

*Morning report

WANTS MORE POLICEMEN.

CREGIER WOULD ADD 200 PATROLMEN TO THE PRESENT FORCE.

He Advocates an Extravagance That Would Take a Sum of Money Sufficient to Provide for a Proper Dilution of Chicago's Sewage—A Court Decision Which May Prove Costly to the Alley "L"—River People Alarmed—More Dredging Desired.

Mayor Cregier is reported to have said in reply to a reporter's question as to why no appropriation was recommended by the Finance Committee to enable the Municipal authorities to send more water down the canal for the dilution of the city's sewage as required by the State Board of Health so as to make it inoffensive to the people of the Illinois Valley "that the matter was not overlooked, but the appropriation was not made simply because the city had no funds to provide for it. It is not in the bill now and I am pretty sure it will not be."

Ever since he became Mayor Mr. Cregier has been crying out that enough money could not be raised by taxation under the constitutional and statutory limitations to properly govern the city. He has been suggesting various devices for increasing the revenue, including, of course, the favorite scheme of the taxeaters—the removal of the legislative and constitutional restraints and limitations.

Has it never occurred to Mayor Cregier that by adopting a wisely economical policy he could save enough money not only to construct the additional pumping works and new channels necessary to the better dilution of Chicago's sewage as it is sent down into the Illinois River but to carry out several other extensive improvements? If he would carefully examine and honestly consider the recommendation of the Finance Committee on the single item of the appropriation for the Police Department alone he could readily discover that enough money could be saved from that source to provide for the immediate sanitary necessities of Chicago.

The recommendations of the committee in reference to this department are scandalously and inexcusably extravagant. The committee, however, is not wholly to blame for making them. The action of the Mayor himself seems to a certain extent to have forced the committee to adopt a wasteful policy. Without warrant of law Mayor Cregier has added to the membership the number of officers and of course to the expense of the police force.

He has already created four additional Inspectors at an expense to the taxpayers of $11,200. In addition he has increased the number of Captains from ten to thirteen. This involves an expense to the city of $7,750. He has raised the number of Lieutenants from thirty-six to forty-eight, involving an addition of $18,000. Instead of thirty-eight Patrol Sergeants he has appointed forty-eight at a further cost of $12,000. Instead of forty detectives, to look ornamental and do nothing, he insists on having fifty, thus wasting another $12,000. Instead of fifty-two Desk Sergeants he insists on having seventy-four, thus adding $25,000 to the city's tax bill.

PLACES FOR WARD WORKERS.

But it is in the item of patrolmen that Mr. Cregier shows his Democratic hand. In the old city last year there were 1,092 patrolmen on regular duty. Annexation added at the outside 250 to that number. This would make 1,342 patrolmen in all. It appears, however, that there are 1,498 patrolmen actually employed. The Finance Committee recommends an appropriation for that number for the whole year on the advise of Mayor Cregier's Superintendent of Police.

Who gave Mayor Cregier the authority to appoint the 156 additional men now in the police service? Where did he derive the power to do so? Where in the city charter is there anything that will sanction this extravagance?

But Mr. Cregier and his Superintendent, not content with nearly doubling the number of officers and illegally adding 156 men to the patrol force, have the hardihood to ask for the addition of 200 nine-months men, whose police services will commence when the Appropriation bill is adopted, but whose political services to boodle Aldermen and tough candidates for town officers have already commenced.

The appropriation for the Police Department seems to have been planned especially to give the Mayor and the Aldermen a chance to make jobs for the political "hustlers" who work for them election day. It is thoroughly bad, and should be attacked in the Council by every decent Alderman. How such men as Dixon, Tiedemann, O'Neill, and Ernst could have recommended the items mentioned above—and they are but a part of the unjustifiable and scandalous ones—passes comprehension.

By reducing this item to proper proportions enough money can be saved to put in additional pumping works at Bridgeport so that 80,000 gallons per minute can be sent down the canal. Thus the item for the 200 nine-months men could be stricken out, saving $108,000. The so-called detective department could be abolished altogether without loss. This would save $60,000 more.

By reducing the number of Captains, Lieutenants, and Desk Sergeants to decent proportions at least $50,000 could be saved. Of course some additional Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants are needed on account of annexation, but there is no good reason for the enormous increase.

Mr. Cregier must bear the responsibility of the increase. He commenced in the line of waste.

HOW A LARGE SUM COULD BE SAVED.

If the Mayor is really desirous of saving money for useful and necessary public works, for improving the sanitary conditions of the city, or for other good purposes he will recommend the Council to reduce the appropriation for police in this way:

Abolish four of the Inspectorships and save	$ 11,200
Abolish three of the Captaincies, leaving ten, and save	7,750
Reduce the Lieutenancies from forty-eight to forty and save	12,000
Reduce the number of Patrol Sergeants to forty and save	9,600
Reduce the Detective Department and save	10,000
Cut off the appropriation for the 200 extras and save	108,000
Dismiss at least 100 of the new men unwarrantably appointed since January and save	75,000
Make other miscellaneous reductions amounting to	25,000
Total	$258,550

This sum of $258,000 would be sufficient to pay all the expenses of increasing the flow of water down the canal to 80,000 cubic feet per minute.

If Mr. Cregier is earnest in his desire to improve the sanitary condition of the city he will veto the police appropriation unless it is reduced at least to the extent indicated. It is probable, however, that he is more intent on making places for saloon bummers and ward strikers than of honestly serving the people.

ALLEY "L" PEOPLE DO NOT LIKE IT.

A Decision Which May Cost Them Several Hundred Thousand Dollars.

In the condemnation suit of the "Alley L" road against Thomas Moran and James McKinney before Judge McConnell for taking forty feet off the rear end of the building at the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth and State streets the jury gave a verdict with damages of $46,870 against the road. The company entered a motion for a new trial, and if it is not granted will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

During the trial, which occupied several days, Judge McConnell made a ruling on which the case will be taken up. The court held that the benefits which might accrue to the property through the locating of a station at his corner must not be considered by the jury as an offset to the damage. The placing of stations every two blocks might be expected to enhance the value of property contiguous to such stations, but such enhancing of values was not an issue to be considered by the jury in this case.

This decision, if it should be sustained in the upper courts, means a good deal to the alley road people, particularly in the condemnation of property north of Twenty-third street. If the benefits to property adjoining the stations is not to be taken into account in assessing damages the alley road people think it will make a difference of hundreds of thousands of dollars to them. The ruling is contrary to that in previous condemnation suits, and for this reason, too, the company will endeavor to have it reversed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys South met yesterday and received the report of the sub-committee appointed to verify the frontage of the State street "L" ordinance. The sub-committee recommended that the whole matter be referred to Commissioner of Public Works Purdy, and the recommendation was adopted. Mr. Purdy afterwards told Ald. Hepburn that he would not be able to furnish the required report as to the frontage, revocations, etc., for ten days.

SAYS IT WILL INJURE NAVIGATION.

Complaints Against the Dredging Appropriation—Other Municipal Matters.

Ald. Dunham and City-Engineer Northway complain at the action of the Finance Committee in cutting down the appropriation for dredging purposes to $34,900. The estimate of the department was $180,000. Last year $83,000 was appropriated. It is claimed that the South Branch is entirely too shallow for purposes of general navigation and that it will be impossible to keep it dredged to a proper depth with the appropriation recommended by the committee.

Messrs. Hughitt and Whitman of the Northwestern railroad company called on the Mayor yesterday and signified their acceptance of the terms of the rate-of-speed ordinance. They will enter on the work of erecting the fences and gate-guards immediately the ordinance is signed by the Mayor.

The Mayor said subsequently: "The Northwestern people have gone so far as to submit for approval a plan of ornamental fencing which the Northwestern agrees to adopt, and which I have approved subject to a few minor changes. It is understood in this connection that the ten-mile ordinance will not be enforced against such roads as accept the ordinance and set about complying with its provisions, but if they increase their rate of speed their liability in case of accident will be the same as if the ten-mile ordinance was in force up to the day the safeguards required by the new ordinance are completed.

A number of complaints have been received recently by the Commissioner of Public Works as to the character of the water furnished through the Hyde Park Works. The Mayor's attention having been called to them he said: "The matter complained of can not be remedied except by sinking a new crib, which can not be done under the present crippled condition of the city's finances."

W. G. Beale, President of the Board of Education, presented to City Clerk Amberg yesterday a check for $40.32 for the latter's signature. The check was in favor of Pierrepoint Isham for glass, and was signed by Mr. Beale. The City Clerk asked why the check was presented to him for signature instead of to the City Controller. Mr. Beale explained that the Board of Education maintained that the Controller had no right to question any vouchers passed by the board. The Controller has persisted in claiming a right to investigate all vouchers presented to him. The board had found that under the revised School law the matter of countersigning School Board vouchers had been taken out of the Controller's hands. The Mayor refused to countersign unless first signed by the Controller. The City Clerk also refused to sign in order that a test case may be made for the courts to pass upon. It is understood that mandamus proceedings will be immediately entered against the Clerk to compel him to sign. Then the whole question will be raised.

LAUNCHING OF THE CRUISER NEWARK.

The Vessel Christened by Miss Grace H. Boutelle of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19.—The Newark, the last of the three steel cruisers built for the Government by Cramp & Sons, was launched today in a blinding snow-storm. Among others present were Senator Blackburn, who represented the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, accompanied by Mrs. Blackburn and daughters; Congressman Boutelle, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; and Admiral Jouett. A special train brought about 300 people from Newark, N. J., after which city the cruiser is named.

The vessel was christened by Miss Grace H. Boutelle, daughter of Congressman Boutelle, who was accompanied by the christening party, chaperoned by Mrs. Boutelle. The Washington party arrived at the ship-yard at 12 o'clock on a special train over the Pennsylvania, and a large gang of workmen at once began the work of clearing away the frame which held the vessel in place. At 12:49 o'clock it was seen to move, and Miss Boutelle, who held in her hand a bottle of champagne decorated with gold lace and ribbons, smashed the bottle on the prow of the cruiser as it glided past her, saying as she did so: "I christen thee Newark." A great shout went up from the crowd assembled as the boat slid from the ways into the Delaware, which was echoed back by the whistles of the tugs and steamers lying near by.

The Newark floated gracefully on the water a distance of about 200 yards from the dock, and her anchors being quickly dropped she was held in position headed up stream.

A large number of people had made their way to the shipyard through the snow-storm in the hope of seeing President Harrison and Secretary Tracy, who were expected to witness the launch, but neither of these dignitaries put in an appearance.

The young ladies of the "christening party" were each presented by Mr. William Cramp with a handsome bouquet of roses, to which were attached handsomely painted ribbons.

The Newark is an unarmored steel cruiser of 4,083 tons displacement, and will therefore rank in the first class along with the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other recently built cruisers. She was one of the first vessels designed under Secretary Whitney's administration, being known as cruiser No. 1. She differs from the other cruisers, however, in having been designed more directly by the Bureau of Construction and Repairs at Washington. The Newark is 310 feet long, 49 1-6 feet in extreme beam, with a maximum draught of 20¼ feet and a mean draught of 18¾ feet, securing for her an intended displacement of 4,083 tons.

IS GEN. LESTER B. FAULKNER DEAD?

Difference of Opinion Among the Bank Wrecker's Former Acquaintances.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—[Special.]—The story telegraphed from Albany to the effect that Lester B. Faulkner was not dead as reported, but had been seen hale and hearty in Mexico, excites a great deal of interest here, where Faulkner was first tried on the charge of wrecking the Dansville bank. Were it not for several mysterious incidents connected with the affair, however, the story would not receive any credence whatever, and as it is it is generally discredited.

The suspicious features of the alleged death and burial are the fact that the attending physician was Dr. A. T. Bacon, a bosom friend of Gen. Faulkner, and who was one of the witnesses for the defense on the trial; that the funeral took place Wednesday instead of Thursday as announced, and that but few persons were allowed to see the corpse, the whole proceeding being conducted with great secrecy. These facts caused rumors of crookedness to be circulated immediately after the burial. It was asserted by some that a gardener had been buried for Faulkner and by others that the casket had contained nothing but a skillfully-executed wax figure. These rumors were generally discredited, however, and soon died away. The belief that the famous bank-wrecker is really dead is largely based on the positive statement of the Rev. George K. Ward of Dansville. He says: "I officiated at the funeral, the cover was taken off the coffin and the remains were viewed by many of the deceased's acquaintances. Col. Faulkner is dead."

It is reported that Gen. Faulkner was seen to walk across the fields at 4 o'clock the morning of his alleged death, dressed in a rough suit of clothes, and that he boarded a Lehigh Valley freight-train, but the rumor has not been verified as yet.

TWIN CITY ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

The Contracts for Equipment Likely to Go to Two Companies.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 19.—[Special.]—Despite the statement that has been made to the effect that the Sprague Electric company had been given the contract for the equipment of the electric roads of St. Paul and Minneapolis it seems that that is a matter that is not entirely settled yet. The Thomson-Houston people, who are running the experimental Fourth avenue line in Minneapolis, have made a vigorous protest, and it is likely now that there will be a new deal all around. The Thomson-Houston company claims all of St. Paul, the line between the two cities, and the University avenue line in Minneapolis, and is willing to concede the rest of the work to the Sprague company. In an interview last evening Mr. Lowry admitted that the deal is not entirely settled yet, and thought that as it was such a big contract it would be necessary to divide it between the two companies.

SMALLER REGISTRATION.

THE REVISED LISTS SHOW A DECREASE OF ABOUT 14,000.

Many Suspects in the Lodging-House Wards Stricken Off—Probable Republican Nominations—What the Democrats Are Doing—Aldermen Who Voted for Roesing's Interest Grab—Westerfield and Monear—Candidates for Town Offices and Their Chances—Various Meetings.

The registration this spring is about 14,000 less than last spring. The revised lists as handed in at the Election Commissioners' office yesterday show a total for the city of 149,000. By wards it is as follows:

Wards.	Registration.	Wards.	Registration.
1	4,633	18	4,756
2	4,000	19	6,321
3	4,572	20	2,999
4	4,391	21	4,216
5	5,364	22	4,230
6	5,619	23	5,252
7	4,127	24	5,080
8	3,777	25	3,494
9	4,583	26	3,036
10	4,644	27	1,568
11	5,346	28	1,405
12	7,936	29	4,742
13	5,552	30	6,157
14	3,982	31	2,663
15	4,553	32	3,863
16	5,482	33	3,241
17	3,404	34	4,363

The result is somewhat disappointing. But as it appears that the tough lodging-house and Democratic wards suffered most by the revision there is some reason for satisfaction. In the First, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards hardly any of the lodging-house voters to whom suspect notices were sent turned up to make good their claims to be registered. In one precinct 120 voters were stricken off, and over 100 to the precinct on the average were weeded out. The best work, however, was done in the First under the supervision of Representative Brokoski. The registry now, it is said, guarantees the election of J. Frank Lawrence as the successor of Ald. Whelan. In the Twenty-fourth it indicates the election of D. H. McDaneld. The registration is favorable to Horner in the Eighteenth Ward.

THE PRIMARIES.

The battle of the primaries fairly opens today. The Democrats will have the first inning. They will hold an Aldermanic primary in the Twenty-fourth Ward by the special grace of Committeeman Corcoran. J. B. McAbee will have the support of the "administration" and the tough element. McAbee's principal opponent will be Peter J. Biegler, the senior member of a stone-cutting and contracting firm. Biegler is much the better man. The chances, therefore, are in favor of the nomination of McAbee. It is probable that Biegler will run as an independent.

The Republican primaries will be held tomorrow in all the wards. The Aldermanic conventions will be held the following day. The Aldermanic conventions in some of the Democratic wards will adjourn without making a nomination. They will be convened again after the Democrats have made their nominations. This, it is understood, will be the plan in the Nineteenth, the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Eighteenth. The Sixth Ward convention will indorse Henry Stuckart, who has received the Citizens' nomination.

There seems to be no doubt about the nomination of the following Republicans: L. Frank Lawrence in the First, Ald. Vierling in the Second, Anson Gorton in the Third, Ald. Hepburn in the Fourth, Ald. Pond in the Eleventh, R. L. Martin in the Twelfth, Joseph F. Haas in the Fifteenth, James Keats in the Fourteenth, Sam Householder in the Seventeenth, John Reich in the Twenty-first; Charles Burmeister in the Twenty-second, D. H. McDaneld in the Twenty-fourth, Ald. Keck and Chapman in the Twenty-fifth, M. M. Goodale in the Twenty-sixth, Ald. Fonda in the Twenty-seventh, Jonathan Ruxton in the Twenty-eighth, Ald. Kinney and Kerr in the Thirty-second, Daniel Deasy and Cyrus Howell in the Thirty-third, Ald. O'Neill and Chasey in the Thirty-fourth.

Ex-Ald. Follansbee is out in the Second as an independent and Pat Sanders proposes to run as a Democrat. Ald. Vierling will have a picnic with them. Ex-Ald. Nohe wants the Republican nomination in the Tenth. Even if he gets it he will be beaten, as he was before. The nomination in the Thirteenth will lie between Rawleigh and McGregor.

John Rogers, who aspired to a Republican nomination in the Eighteenth, has drawn out. The Republican voters are all for Horner. Mahoney, the Democratic candidate, voted to give away the La Salle street tunnel. He tried hard to prevent the city from getting the two splendid bridges at Clark street and Wells street. That commends him to such worthies as the two "Red Jacks"—Gaynor and Brennan. It will hardly commend him to honest voters. There was not a job put through the Council in Mahoney's time that Mahoney did not vote for. As he is running on his record, it is only fair that his constituents should know these things.

In the Twentieth Ward, unless Alderman Hage and Mr. Lee unite their forces, there is danger that Billy Eisfeldt will be nominated. Eisfeldt also voted for making a gift of the La Salle street tunnel to Mr. Yerkes. So did Linn, who wants the Republican nomination in the Twenty-third Ward.

Among the new candidates announced yesterday on the Republican side is Daniel Ackerman of Brighton Park, who wants to succeed Ald. Kelly in the Twenty-eighth Ward. It is little more than a year since this man was indicted for conspiracy to defraud the School District of which he is a director. The only nomination the Twenty-eight Ward Convention should make is that of Jonathan Ruxton, an excellent man. Ald. Kelly ought to be indorsed.

Ald. Ernst persists in his declination of a Democratic nomination in the Twenty-first. Adam Schullo, a lumberman, is spoken of as likely to be the Democratic nominee, Charles Duer, a brewer, will be the Democratic nominee to succeed Oehmen in the Fifth. Peter J. Ellert, who once ran for City Attorney against Hempstead Washburne, wants to break into the City Council from the Sixteenth. He is a better man than any likely to be sent from that ward. Peter Ebertshauser, a stone contractor, will be the Democratic nominee in the Twentieth. Thomas Carey and ex-Ald. John Sweeney are out against Gahan and Noonan in the Twenty-ninth Ward. Nobody knows who Carey is. Most people know that Sweeney is a good man to keep out of the Council.

Harry E. Skeeles, a livery stablekeeper on Fifty-first street, near State, and John E. Cowles will try to obtain the Republican nomination against Kinney and Kerr in the Thirty-second. They will hardly succeed.

VOTED FOR THE INTEREST GRAB.

In view of the importance of tomorrow's contest, and that the Republican voters may know what they are doing, it may not be amiss to republish at this time the list of the Aldermen who voted away $80,000 per annum of interest on city deposits from the people's use and into the pockets of Treasurer Roesing. The vote was on the motion to place on file the Dixon ordinance which required that the interest on the city's money should be paid out for the people's benefit in cleaning streets, in adding to the pumping-works at Bridgeport, etc. The following voted to place the ordinance on file—(date, Nov. 11, 1889)—that is: against the people and for Roesing:

Whelan,	Ryan,
Oehmen,	Kowalski,
Hickey,	Young,
E. P. Burke,	Mulvihill,
W. J. O'Brien,	Harris,
Love,	Powers,
Murphy,	McCann,
Dvorak,	Long,
Bunker,	McGillen,
Cullerton,	T. D. Burke,
Wallner,	Muelhoefer,
McEnerny,	D. R. O'Brien,
Campbell,	McCormick,
Lyke,	Lucas,
Jackson,	Gahan,
Bowler,	Noonan,
Kenny,	Pauley,
Jockisch,	Gorman—36.

Of these the following have the impudence to ask the indorsement of the Republicans of their wards at the primaries tomorrow afternoon:

Wallner,	Kowalski,
Bowler,	Campbell.
T. D. Burke,	

What shall be the reply of their Republican constituents to those recreant Aldermen?

HANDS OFF.

Henry Westerfield, one of Sheriff Matson's deputies, is said to be devoting much of his official and other time nowadays to booming ex-Ald. Charles Monear as a candidate for Alderman of the Eighth Ward. Westerfield, it is further reported, has promised Monear the nomination of the Republican Aldermanic Convention next Saturday. There have been few more worthless persons in the Chicago Council than this same groggery-keeper. The election of the meanest of the Democratic candidates would be preferable to that of Monear. Mr. Westerfield and his friends do not seem to know what manner of a man this fellow is. When they find out they will doubtless drop him. If boodlers are to be sent to the Council Republicans should let Democrats have the questionable honor of sending them. The Republican convention in the Eighth Ward Saturday should either make no nomination or indorse Edmund Mackey, a respectable lumberman, who is the independent candidate there.

CANDIDATES FOR TOWN OFFICERS.

There is strong opposition in his own ward (the Fifth) to the reëlection of Adam L. Oldenberg as Supervisor of the South Town. This opposition found expression yesterday in an appeal to John N. Doerr, also of the Fifth, to become a candidate for the Republican nomination. Mr. Doerr has consented, and will make a strong fight for the Fifth Ward delegation. He is a young German-American engaged in the lumber business, and is quite popular. He will carry some of the Fifth Ward precincts, it is believed. Frank J. Otto, a barber, is the candidate of the Piper-Hogan combination in the Sixth. Oldenberg, therefore, seems to be out of the running. He may develop, however, more strength than he is given credit for. The supporters of Assessor De Young say that he is sure to carry the Third Ward, the Fourth, the Second, and part of other wards. Barnard, the present Collector, will have the solid support of the Fourth Ward for reëlection, and it is probable the combination, if successful, will be: Doerr, Supervisor; De Young, Assessor; and Barnard, Collector. If the opposition succeeds it will be: McKenna, Supervisor; Nickerson, Collector; and some prominent real-estate man for Assessor.

At a meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club last evening De Young was indorsed for Assessor, and the tactics of the opposition were denounced as disgraceful. The resolutions declare that Perry A. Bull, who it is charged in an anonymous circular distributed through the ward "runs the town politics," is not the town committeeman, and has had nothing to do with the calling of the town primary elections.

The delegate ticket containing the names of A. C. Bartlett, P. L. Underwood, E. R. Bliss, L. B. Dixon, David Kelley, H. N. Higinbotham was submitted and approved. Anson Gorton was indorsed for Alderman. A circular containing an indorsement of Maj. De Young, signed by C. L. Hutchinson, F. D. Gray, Louis Hutt, Amos Grannis, and others, was circulated at the meeting.

Ald. Whelan was announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for South Town Assessor. The Democrats think they have discovered a candidate for Collector in the person of Fred A. Miller, a German hardware merchant living in the Fifth Ward. George W. Smith is making a strong canvass for West Town Assessor. The Union Veterans are fighting hard for his nomination. Mr. Smith would make an excellent Assessor. It is in Bell's favor that he made a satisfactory Assessor when he held the office before. He is backed by some influential politicians. There is war to the knife between Walter S. Bogle and Tom Cantwell, rival candidates for Assessor, residing in the Twelfth Ward. While these two worthies are making a row over a ward delegation M. W. Ryan and Denis Considine are hustling in the other wards, and the contest lies between them.

E. E. Ellington of Hyde Park declines to be a candidate for Assessor in that town. This insures the nomination of Albert Maher, the present Assessor. George H. Waite leads for Collector.

The West Town Republican Convention will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in Bricklayers' Hall, Peoria and Monroe streets.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Sixth Ward Andrew Jackson League has indorsed Ald. E. P. Burke.

At the meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Club last evening Frank J. Otto was indorsed for Supervisor.

Joseph Sugenthoen, an Ogden avenue grocery-man, will be the Citizen-Labor candidate for Alderman of the Tenth Ward.

The polling-places for the town primaries in the Twenty-second Ward are the same as the city districts, with the same judges and clerks.

Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward assembled in Owsley Hall, Madison and Robey streets, and indorsed Ald. Campbell for renomination.

At a meeting of the Hyde Park Center Republican Club last evening Ald. W. R. Kerr was unanimously indorsed for Alderman. D. J. Lindsay and S. L. Underwood were selected delegates.

Charles Netterstrom has been indorsed by the Scandinavian Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Ward for Alderman. A delegate ticket in his interest will be voted at tomorrow's primary.

Scandinavian Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Ward met last night and indorsed Charles M. Netterstrom and Robert T. Maxwell for Aldermen and C. O. Williamson for Supervisor of the Lake View district.

The police were called last evening to a Democratic meeting at No. 806 Halsted street in the interest of D. C. Deegan, a candidate for Alderman. Rett Thomas and Jonathan Taylor were the speakers. The followers of Henry Carmody, the other Democratic candidate, began a program of catcalls, hisses, and opprobrious epithets directed at the speakers. Chairs were handled promiscuously and the atmosphere looked threatening. A detail of officers was sent for. When they arrived a Seventh Ward thug called "Red" Burris remarked that the police could not take him, as Carmody had the "pull." Several held the same opinion, and the meeting broke up in a row. Deegan subsequently appeared and said "drinks." They cost him $18.60.

THE DAY'S EVENTS ON THE TURF.

Fifty-fourth Day of the New Orleans Winter Meeting—Turf Notes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 19.—This was the fifty-fourth day of the races on the new Louisiana Jockey Club's track. Following are the summaries:

First race, eleven-sixteenths, selling—Tommy R., 106 pounds, 8 to 1; Harvester, 107, 5 to 1; Regardless, 106, 50 to 1; Barney Lee, 110, 3½ to 1; Friendless, 114, 3½ to 1; Billy Pinkerton, 123, 3 to 1. Coming into the stretch Friendless came to the front and won by half a length. Harvester second, two lengths ahead of Pinkerton, third. Tommy R., Barney Lee, and Regardless next. Time, 1:08¾.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Bessie Briggs (87), 4 to 1; Mattie McHenry (101), 30 to 1; Sheridan (108), 12 to 1; School Girl (109), 2 to 1; Peanut (109), 2 to 1; Mollie Hardy (111), 4 to 5. Hardy won by half a length, School Girl second, half a length before Sheridan, third. Time, 1:03¼.

Third race, selling, half-mile—Sam Lazareth, 89 pounds, 15 to 1; Millionaire, 94, 10 to 1; Specie, 106, 8 to 1; Lizzie D., 107, 10 to 1; Lexington S., 107, 15 to 1; Capt. King, 109, 8 to 1; Cliquette, 116, 8 to 1. Lizzie was in front at the start and held the lead to the finish, winning by half a length, Capt. King second, two lenths ahead of Cliquette, third, Specie, Lexington S., Millionaire, and Sam Lazareth as named. Time, :49.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—Churchill Clark, 114, $5 to $1; McAuley, 104, $4 to $5; Vice-Regent, 101, $8 to $1; Panama, 98, $8; Recluse, 95, $6; Jack Cocks, 95, $30; Zeb Ward, 90, $50. After a driving finish Recluse won by a length, McAuley second, a length before Vice-Regent, third; Cocks, Ward, Clark, and Panama as named. Time, 1:53¾.

General Sporting Notes.

Billy Wilson, the colored heavyweight pugilist, has been matched to fight Joe Choynski for a purse of $1,500 March 26 at San Francisco.

Joe McAuliffe offers to fight Jim Corbett for anything from a pint of peanuts to $10,000, with hard or soft gloves. He includes every pugilist in the world in his offer. He is simply spoiling for a fight.

It has been suggested by several local wrestlers that "Parson" Davies offer a prize for heavyweight and middleweight wrestling at his coming athletic entertainment. There are a number of clever men in the city who would enter such a contest.

Frank P. Slavin, the champion of Australia, has booked engagements until April. He will then leave for America and challenge any man in the world to contend according to London prize ring rules for the *Police Gazette* champion belt, $5,000, and the championship of the world.

Young Barney Gallagher of Buffalo called at THE TRIBUNE office last night and said he was prepared to meet Harry Gilmore in a finish fight with two-ounce gloves for a purse of $300, which his friends had ready to put up. Gallagher can be found at Kennedy's hand-ball court, corner of Thirty-seventh and Wallace streets.

John Roberts, champion billiard player of England, is coming to this country next month and will issue a challenge to play any billiardist, either English or American rules, for $2,500 to $5,000 a side and the championship of the world. It is said Roberts can play every known game at billiards and is really out after Slosson or Schaefer.

Greek George, the Peoria, Ill., wrestler, is out in a card saying he is about to visit England and will wrestle any man in that country any style for $1,000. George's bluff must amuse the half-dozen or more American wrestlers who have been trying to get on a match with him for many months without success. George calls himself champion of America.

Alf Mitchell, who is looked upon as the best middleweight pugilist in England, cables to Richard K. Fox that he is anxious to fight any man of his class in America for the world's championship, and will meet either Dempsey or La Blanche at the California Athletic Club for a $2,000 purse. Mitchell does not forget to state that the club must pay his expenses.

Jimmy Carroll, the champion lightweight, is out in a card challenging Jem Carney, champion English lightweight, to meet him to a finish in the California Club, at 133 to 137 pounds, for the championship of the world. He agrees to allow Carney $300 for expenses in coming to this country and says this match goes whether he defeats Jack McAuliffe or not.

Liquid Bread, Liquid Bread, Liquid Bread.

CONNERS WINS THE FIGHT.

THE BUFFALO FEATHERWEIGHT TOO MUCH FOR TOMMY DANFORTH.

He Knocks Him Out in the Twenty-fourth Round at New Orleans—Conners Now Ready to Meet Murphy of California—The New York Team Beats Boston in a Well Played Game at Savannah—General Sporting News.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 19.—[Special.]—James Conners of Buffalo, N. Y., and Tommy Danforth of New York, both featherweights, fought with five-ounce gloves before a thousand spectators in the Young Men's Gymnastic Club tonight. Both men have scores of victories on their records and are contestants for the featherweight championship. By 9:40 the men were in the ring, smiling and confident, and feeling in the best condition. The seconds, timers, the referee were local men.

At 9:47 time was called. Danforth had the best of the first round, landing some swinging right-handers on Conners' face and body, Conners replying on his nose and left eye. Danforth did the leading in the second. Conners nearly closed Danforth's left eye in the third and hard fighting followed.

The seventh was the rattling round. Danforth rushed and dazed Conners and swung his right on his left eye and won first blood. Thereafter Danforth continued the rushing and had the best of it, until toward the tenth. Conners did some leading and both men tried to make a knockout. Both freshened and fought hard.

In the twenty-second Conners scored the first knockdown by a right-hander in the neck and followed it up when Danforth rose with a vicious upper cut into his face. Danforth looked groggy. In the twenty-third Danforth rushed, but was cross countered on the chest. In another rush he fell from the force of a blow which he did not land. Danforth landed his right on Conners' cut eye, and Conners retaliated with a stinging right-hander in the short ribs.

In the twenty-fourth Conners led. He found Danforth's neck with the right, followed it with the left on the body, and by that means getting Danforth in the right position, swinging his right in straight from the shoulder with awful force on Danforth's left jaw. Danforth went to earth. When he went down before he lay motionless for the full ten seconds. It was thought he was repeating these tactics, but time was called and he did not rise, and Conners was awarded the fight amid much cheering.

It took some minutes to bring Danforth round. His punishment being mainly body blows he did not look bad. Conners had an ugly cut eye and a bloody nose. The fight was for a purse of $700, $200 to the loser. The club will match Conners against Murphy of California.

NEW YORK DEFEATS BOSTON.

Interesting Game Between the Players' League Clubs at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19.—[Special.]—A brilliant game marked the first meeting of the New York and Boston clubs of the Players' League here today. They will play three more games this week, then New York will play Brooklyn and Philadelphia here and Boston will go to Charlottesville, Va. Following is the full score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Gore, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	H. Rich's'n, l f	0	1	4	0	0
D. Rich's'n, 2b	1	2	3	2	0	Stovey, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0
O'Rourke, r. f	1	0	3	0	1	Brouthers, 1b	0	2	10	1	1
Connor, 1b.	1	1	9	0	1	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Slattery, l. f.	0	1	3	0	0	Irwin, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Hatfield, ss.	0	0	1	0	0	Murphy, c.	0	0	2	0	1
Whitney, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Swett, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Vaughan, c.	0	0	2	3	0	Gumb'rt, cf, p	0	0	0	0	0
J. Ewing, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Madden, p.	1	0	0	0	0
O'Day, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Daley, p.	1	1	0	0	1
Totals	4	5	24	11	2	Totals	3	5	21	7	5

New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Slattery, Stovey, Daley. Stolen bases—H. Richardson, Stovey, Swett, Gumbert. First base on balls—Ewing 3, O'Day 2, Daley 3. First base on errors—New York 9, Boston 6. Struck out—O'Day 2, Gumbert, Daley 2. Double plays—D. Richardson-Connor-Brouthers, 2. Passed ball—Swett. Wild pitches—Ewing, O'Day. Hit by pitched ball—By Gumbert, 1. Time of game—1:35. Umpires—Daly and O'Day, Madden and Ewing.

Local Talent to the Front.

The Chicago league officials have awakened to the fact that there is first-class talent among the amateurs of the city, and from this time on those who come prominently forward will no doubt be given a chance to prove their prowess on the professional field. It is rather surprising that while Chicago stands second among the cities of the country in the amount and standard of its amateur base-ball it has given such a small percentage of first-class men to the professional world. Philadelphia holds the lead in amateur base-ball and has given more professional ball-players to the country than perhaps any three cities in the country. It is a fact that managers of clubs throughout the country will go thousands of miles in search of talent which has proven inferior to that passed over at home.

Caruthers and Hudson are the most notable examples. Their skill was not appreciated until they had been lost to the city. The Mound City slipped in and secured these men and base-ball patrons here sat and watched their own townsmen pitch them out of the world's championship in 1886. Comiskey is another shining example. Allowed to slip away he was engaged by the St. Louis club for $75 a month. Last season he was paid $5,000, and is regarded today as the foremost general of the base-ball world. It is true that Chicago can again claim him as its own, but it seems odd that his talent should have been brought prominently forward by strangers while it was overlooked at home.

Capt. Anson has at last awakened to the possibilities of the local players and evidently has no cause to regret it. All letters from the South speak in glowing terms of the work of Andrews and O'Brien, the players secured from the Whitings. That they have made a hit in the professional arena there seems to be no question, and they are probably lost to the amateur fields. Why should there not be players of merit among the amateurs? It is estimated that during the playing season there are 250 equipped amateur clubs in Chicago. This would make 2,500 ball-tossers who beat down the grass on the local diamonds. This is at a fair estimate about double the number of professional players in the United States. With such a field to draw from there should certainly be some one worth picking up. There are hundreds of men signed by clubs each season who are not even good amateurs, while men of the latter class at home with unquestioned ability are never thought of.

The Commercial League.

The annual meeting of the Commercial League was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night, President F. N. Burdick in the chair and John T. Roche acting as Secretary. The greater part of the evening was taken up in making changes in the constitution and by-laws. Most of them were unimportant and provoked no discussion. When the clause relating to the eligibility of players was reached there was a most animated discussion. Hitherto under the definition of an amateur adopted by the league players who took part in City League games were virtually barred. The majority of the members seemed to favor a clause allowing the best amateurs in the city to take part so as to raise the standard of ball put up by the league. It was at last decided that any player not under contract to a club under the national agreement or brotherhood agreement for the season of 1890 was eligible to play in clubs of the league the coming season. This will admit City League players, as the league is not under the protection of either the national or brotherhood agreement.

The Committee on Grounds was not ready to report and was continued until the next meeting.

The league is at present composed of four clubs, as follows: A. G. Spalding & Bros., Jenney & Graham Gun Company, H. W. King, and Meriden Britannia Company. All were represented.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, F. N. Burdick; Vice-President, C. P. Dungan; Secretary and Treasurer, John T. Pope; Directors, Frank Rheims, C. H. Chamberlain, Charles Boland, and H. L. Peters.

The meeting adjourned to meet a week from today.

Pickett Will Be Released.

It is more than probable that Pickett, the infielder taken from Kansas City by the Philadelphia Players' League Club, will be sent back to the Cowboy team by the brotherhood officials. When the Kansas City club resigned from the American Association and joined the Western Association some of the players, notably Healy and Pickett, raised an awful cry, objecting to being forced against their will into a minor league. Pickett appealed to Secretary Frank Brunell of the Players' League for aid. He claimed that he had been transferred against his will, and while he had received $200 advance money it had been sent him as a Christmas present. Upon this statement Mr. Brunell signed Pickett for the Philadelphia club. Since that time Mr. Brunell has had some correspondence with Mr. Krauthoff, the Kansas City club's attorney, in regard to the matter and finds Pickett's statements to have been false. He asked for the advance money sent him and applauded at the time the change of the Kansas City club. Pickett is at present with the Philadelphia club in the South but will probably be remanded to the Kansas City team, with which he signed when it was a member of the American Association.

East St. Louis Wants a Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—[Special.]—The gentlemen having in charge the matter of securing a place for East St. Louis in the Inter-State League are meeting with success in their canvass for stock subscriptions. They did good work today. Mr. Plumb of Cedar Rapids and Mr. Fitzpatrick of Terre Haute concluded not to go home but to remain over and assist the local workers in their efforts. Plumb and Fitzpatrick "talked business" in East St. Louis, and succeeded in booking $1,200 among the merchants and business-men generally. Total subscriptions thus far booked, including the $800 from the Inter-State league and the $650 taken by Mr. Plumb of Cedar Rapids, amount to $2,650. It is hoped to increase the subscriptions to $5,000.

Mike Lehane Has Weakened.

COLUMBUS, O., March 19.—[Special.]—Mike Lehane, the much wanted first-baseman, has weakened in his threat to join the brotherhood, and wired tonight from Charleston, S. C., that if Columbus sent him the advance money agreed upon he would report for duty immediately. It was sent him as requested. Today President Day of the New York league club telegraphed the Columbus management asking whether Lehane was for sale, and if so what the figures were. An answer was sent back that Lehane was not for sale to New York at any price.

Kokomo's Base-Ball Team.

KOKOMO, Ind., March 19.—[Special.]—The following have been signed as members of the Kokomo Base-Ball Club: O. M. Cook of Pendleton, catcher; Harry Lemon, St. Louis, formerly of Cincinnati, pitcher; Jack Sullivan of Gloversville, N. Y., third base and short-stop; P. J. McCarthy, Troy, N. Y., pitcher; Grant Travis, Anthony, Kas., catcher; Albert S. Meigler, Pendleton, centerfield; Sam M. Hoverter, Harrisburg, Pa., left field; John A. Coy, Kalamazoo, Mich., short-stop. The other four have not yet returned contracts. The season opens May 3 and closes Oct. 3.

Wants to Leave the Old League Team.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—[Special.]—Beatin, the crack pitcher of the old league club at Cleveland, has made application for admission to the Players' League team in the same city. He says he was induced to sign a league contract by McKean, who misrepresented the situation to him. Al Johnson would like to have Beatin, whose change would greatly strengthen his club and weaken the opposition, but he doesn't want to take a man already under contract.

Wittrock Will Play with St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—The St. Louis club today accepted the terms of William Wittrock, the pitcher recently released by Cincinnati.

Base-Ball Notes.

Larry Corcoran, the once famous Chicago pitcher, will umpire in the Atlantic Association the coming season.

Managers of the Mercantile League wanting a catcher or third baseman can secure one by addressing this office.

Managers of amateur clubs will kindly send in notice of organization to the sporting editor of THE TRIBUNE.

The West End Juniors have organized for the season under the original name and not as the Marions as reported.

Jim O'Rourke now figures as a hero. He saved the life of a 13-year-old girl at the Sterling street crossing in Bridgeport, Conn., Monday evening.

Charley King of the Chicago Brotherhood club is practicing daily at the new park at St. Louis. He will join his team when it reaches the Mound City.

An outfielder who can also play short or third base wants to join some club belonging to the Boys' League. Address "Outfielder," care of THE TRIBUNE.

The Chicago and Cleveland Brotherhood clubs play on the following schedules: Birmingham today and probably tomorrow, New Orleans again Sunday, thence through Texas, arriving at St. Louis March 29, and playing at Brotherhood Park March 30.

A meeting was held lately in England to consider the advisability of introducing base-ball into the physical recreations of the children attending school. A committee was appointed to carry out the project.

The Local Base-Ball Club has signed the following players for the coming year: A. Kohn, Manager; G. W. Russow, Secretary and Treasurer; U. Gabel, G. Dalton, J. Long, G. Baines, J. Sweeney, H. Frazer, M. J. O'Brien, L. D. O'Hara, James O'Brien, J. W. Collins, G. Campion, George Gabel.

Efforts are being made to organize an eight-club Southern League, the circuit to include Mobile, Selma, Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans, Columbus, Chattanooga, and Montgomery. A meeting is to be held at Birmingham March 24 to see what can be done. In addition to the towns above named there are Pensacola and Anniston to complete the circuit if any of the others fail to enter.

LAWN TENNIS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Beckwith of Cleveland Proves Too Much for Dulles of Philadelphia.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 19.—The third day of the tennis tournament opened with a prospect for a close game by the playing of the final for the championship trophy, a beautiful representation of the ancient city gates in silver. After several sets by as many players, who are not interested in the championship, Mr. L. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia and T. O. Beckwith of Cleveland, O., entered the court to compete for the cup, the winner of which would be entitled to play with Mr. Campbell and, if possible, wrest the prize from him. In the "toss" Mr. Beckwith won position in the south court, Dulles commencing the service. The first two games of the set went to Dulles. Beckwith, however, secured the next four. The seventh game was productive of fine play on the part of both, and was only secured by Dulles after "deuce" and "vantage" had been called several times. Beckwith now received the eighth game, bringing the score to 5 to 3 in his favor. Dulles, however, by excellent playing and hard driving, took both of the following games, thus bringing his score to five games. Beckwith, playing in excellent style, took the next two games in quick succession, thus securing the set. Beckwith also won the second and third sets.

Horses Go for Low Prices.

There was a fair attendance at the horse sale at Battery D yesterday, but the horses sold were a cheap lot. Bidding was quite spirited. The highest price paid was $1,050 by W. Dayler, who bought Thurman, a bay stallion foaled in 1888, by California.

The principal sales were: McRoberts' Venture, by Aristo, to Dr. W. Warren, $1,025. Decatur Star, by Mambrino Star, to H. Heineman for $405. Fred S., by Lexington Chief, to H. C. Fisher, $560. Bank Stock, by Banker, to F. F. McLeer, $500. Palma, by Phallamont, to F. M. Stevenson, $500. Moda, by Phallamont, same, $520. Bay coach team to A. S. Thomas, $660. Pair black geldings to R. W. Hunt, $370. Eff Jay, by Alden Goldsmith, to Ayer's Stock Farm, $400. Pamela, by McRoberts' Venture, C. H. Slack, $525; Monroe S., by Jim Monroe, to F. Fahrig, $525; Hallie Herr, by Dr. Herr, to C. J. Travis, $500; Lady Star, by American Star, to same, $400; Della Blackwood, by Blackwood Jr., to W. E. Hague, $410; Tirzah, by Algeria Wilkes, to F. A. Brown & Co., $500; May Blossom, by King Rene, to J. C. Wortz, $650. The sale will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

Combination Sale of Trotting Stock.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—The combination sale of trotting stock by Messrs. Peter C. Kellogg & Co. was continued at the American Institute Building today, and though there was a finely developed blizzard raging, the attendance was good. Prominent among the consignments offered was that of Mr. Nathan Strauss of this city. There were sold during the day fifty-eight head which brought $20,370, an average per head of $351. Following are the sales of $1,000 and over:

Property of A. C. Hall, New York—Topic, b. s., 1883, by Alexander's Belmont-Topsey, by St. Elmo; H. Clay Ditmas, $1,325.

Property of Nathan Straus, New York—Admont, b. s., 1884, by Piedmont-Addie, by Hasbrouck's Hambletonian Chief; J. G. Davis, Lee, Mass., $1,225. Majolica, 2:15, b. g., 1876, by Startled-Jessie Kirk, by Clark Chief; Sire Brothers, New York, $1,000.

Property of B. A. Lippincott, Haddonfield, N. J.—Retort, b. s., 1883, by Onward-Embassy, by Harold; H. E. England, New York, $1,250. Kate Chase, b. m., 1883, by Gov. Sprague-Maud Wilkes, by George Wilkes; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y., $1,025.

Racing on English Tracks.

LONDON, March 19.—At Derby today the Devonshire Handicap Hurdle race, 2 miles, was won by Mr. J. B. Burton's Brownie, Mr. J. Howard's Meldrum was second, and Mr. H. Heasman's Prince Frederick third. There were ten starters.

The inauguration of the Hurst Park Club Steeplechase Meeting took place today. The principal event was the Hampton Court Handicap Steeplechase of 500 sovereigns by subscriptions of three sovereigns each. The starters were: Gamecock, Wild Meadow, Trinidad, Magic, and The Tyke. The last betting was 11 to 10 against Gamecock, 6 to 1 against Wild Meadow and Trinidad, 9 to 2 against Magic, and 5 to 1 against The Tyke. Gamecock won the race, being the only one of the starters who went over the whole course. Wild Meadow and Trinidad refused the jumps, and Magic and The Tyke fell.

Engledrum's Plucky Run.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 19.—[Special.]—The features of tonight's run in the twenty-hour race was the endurance showed by Engledrum, the Chicago man. He announced at the start that he would run the entire evening, not dropping to a walk. His plucky work brought out frequent applause, especially when at the close of the second hour he had made 15¼ miles. This made his score up to that time, six hours running, 40 miles and 5 laps. He was still behind Cox and Ellsworth and was then taken sick and lost ground. At the close of the run tonight the score was: Cox, 51 miles 11 laps; Ellsworth, 58 miles 2 laps; Engledrum, 49 miles 10 laps; Morse, 49 miles; Smith, 44 miles 13 laps; Wilson, 37 miles 1 lap.

Turfman Barnes to Be Married.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 19.—[Special.]—Will S. Barnes, the well-known turfman, will be married tomorrow afternoon in the Hotel Bartholdi, New York City, to Miss Annie L. Bradley, a young society woman of this city.

No Races at Clifton.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—Owing to today's snowstorm the races at Clifton, N. J., were postponed. The entries for today will hold good for Friday.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

EX-SENATOR GILLHAM'S CONDITION CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED.

The Wounded Man Gives a Description of His Assailant, but No Clew to His Identity Discovered—Testimony in the Pettit Case at Lafayette—A Munificent Bequest to the Michigan University—Fatal Accident to an Iowa Stock Dealer.

ALTON, Ill., March 19.—[Special.]—The excitement over the shooting of ex-Senator D. R. Gillham by a burglar Monday night at his home in Upper Alton is unabated, and the liveliest interest is manifested in the patient's condition, which is more favorable this evening. Yesterday the attending physicians had no hope of Mr. Gillham's recovery, but today he has rallied from the nervous prostration which followed the shooting and is resting quietly. He is perfectly conscious today and has been able to give a description of his assailant. He suffers but little pain, and has had no hemorrhage, as was expected from the fact that the wound did not bleed externally. Dr. Yerkes said this afternoon that he could not determine the direction taken by the bullet and has no idea where it has lodged. The wound being within an inch of the heart the doctor is afraid to probe for it, the danger of striking a vital part being too imminent.

The officers are exerting themselves to find some tangible clew to the perpetrator of the crime, but their efforts thus far have been unsuccessful. Many false scents have been run down and two or three arrests made of suspected parties, but without result. One man of unsavory antecedents has disappeared from the neighborhood, which is regarded as suspicious owing to the fact that his personal appearance tallies with the description of the burglar given by Mr. Gillham. He describes him as a young man of medium height, with a black mustache, wearing a dark suit and a black slouch hat. Mrs. Gillham has offered a reward of $300 for the arrest of the burglar, and Gov. Fifer has offered $200 more, making a total of $500, and it is hoped this large amount will furnish sufficient inducement to secure the arrest of the criminal. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Gillham in his misfortune, and his family is receiving many telegrams of inquiry and condolence from all parts of the State.

A BRAIDWOOD GIRL MURDERED.—Last night Joseph Novak shot and instantly killed Stasia Sokolovski, a girl 14 years of age, at Braidwood. The killing, so far as the young girl was concerned, was unintentional, the assassin intending to murder the father of the victim. The murderer and his intended victim, Sokolovski, are miners. Between these two there has existed for years a bitter enmity, caused through the marriage of Novak to a sister of Sokolovski's wife. The authorities of Braidwood were notified. Officers found Novak at his home, where he was lying partly dressed on the bed. He acted coolly, and denied that he had any knowledge of the affair. He was locked up until this morning, when he was taken to Joliet and lodged in the county jail.

A GEORGETOWN COUNTERFEITER IN COURT.—William J. Kester, who was arrested at Georgetown under the charge of counterfeiting nickels, had a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Coburn this afternoon. The Illinois State law under which he was arrested specifies gold and silver coin, but does not mention nickels. On his attorney's raising this point Kester was discharged, but was rearrested before he left the court-room on a warrant from the United States court at Springfield, where he will have a hearing Friday.

GOV. FIFER'S APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Fifer has announced the appointment of C. K. G. Billings as member of the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners to succeed himself, and of E. F. Derr of Beardstown as Fish Warden for the County of Cass. Gov. Fifer yesterday filed with the Secretary of State notice of his departure from the State for ten days to take a pleasure trip to Eastern Tennessee. Lieut.-Gov. Ray will act in his absence.

DENTISTS' MEETING AT MATTOON.—Members of the Eastern Illinois Dental Association closed a two days' annual session at Mattoon last evening. Dr. Shafer of Champaign was chosen President, Dr. Lumpkin of Mattoon Vice-President, Dr. Damson of Arcola Secretary, and Dr. Campbell of Mattoon Treasurer. Dr. Reed of Paxton is chief executive officer. The next meeting will be held at Paxton.

A BROOKFIELD SAWMILL BLOWN UP.—The sawmill of Thomas Vanvedeer at Brookfield, a little station on the Big Four road, was blown up by dynamite last night, the explosive having been placed under the boiler, completely destroying the building and machinery. Who the guilty party is, or what his motives are for the outrage, is unknown.

WEDDING AT BLOOMINGTON.—Yesterday at noon Mr. Robert Thompson and Miss Mary B. Watson were married at Bloomington in the presence of a large number of guests, many of whom were from distant cities. Both are prominent young people.

WESLEY WELCH SENTENCED AT EDWARDSVILLE.—Wesley Welch, the colored man who attacked the family where his wife was stopping at Fosterburg with an ax, was tried at Edwardsville yesterday and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

MINER KILLED AT SPRINGFIELD.—Edward McClain, a negro coal-miner, was crushed to death at Springfield today by a cage falling on him while he was at the bottom of a mine.

THE PETTIT MURDER CASE.

The Examination of Witnesses Resumed at Lafayette, Ind., Yesterday.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 19.—[Special.]—The examination of witnesses in the habeas corpus case of the Rev. William F. Pettit, indicted for murder, was resumed today. David Meharry, father of Mrs. Elma C. Whitehead, who is jointly indicted with Pettit, swore positively that Pettit never asked him for the hand of his daughter in marriage a few days after the death of Mrs. Pettit.

Miss Ollie Reese, a domestic in the Meharry household, testified to finding Pettit in the bedroom of Mrs. Whitehead at her father's house, but on cross-examination said the door was ajar. Witness also testified that some time after the death of Mrs. Pettit Mrs. Whitehead had told her that she had been indiscreet with Pettit. Mrs. Whitehead was crying at the time. The State tried to induce the witness to say that Mrs. Whitehead had told her that she had been criminally intimate with Pettit, but witness said Mrs. Whitehead had not used the words criminal intimacy, but she understood her to mean that. At this point the attorneys for Pettit moved to strike out the evidence of witness relative to the statement of Mrs. Whitehead, as it was a narrative of a past occurrence. Four hours were consumed in argument, and the court struck out the evidence.

Mrs. Emma Hawthorne testified to being at the battle-ground camp-meeting a few days after the death of Mrs. Pettit. Mrs. Whitehead was at the same cottage. Pettit was also there. One morning Pettit came into the sleeping-room where witness, her husband, and Mrs. Whitehead were sleeping. Pettit went to the bedside of Mrs. Whitehead and began pulling her around and teasing her.

This witness had spoken to Pettit concerning the stories in circulation about him and Mrs. Whitehead, at which he became angry. Pettit had admitted to witness that he had been indiscreet with Mrs. Whitehead, but nothing more. Court adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m.

At the evening session of the Pettit case Dr. Yeager, the physician who attended Mrs. Pettit in her last illness, was on the stand for two hours. He detailed the symptoms of the patient, the remedies given, and the quantities. He was closely questioned as to the effects of digitalis, aconite, morphia, atropia, and chloral when administered, and was interrogated sharply as to whether or not these remedies were cumulative in their tendencies, and whether they would themselves produce convulsions. The doctor's examination was not finished tonight. It is claimed that Mrs. Pettit's death was caused by strychnine.

DEATH OF A HUNTINGTON PIONEER.—Moses Herrel, a resident of Huntington for fifty years, died yesterday, aged 89.

GIFT TO MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The Ann Arbor Institution Presented with $25,000 for Scholarships.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 19.—[Special.]—The Board of Regents of the university in regular session here today received a munificent gift from Mrs. Clara Harrison Stranahan, wife of ex-Congressman Stranahan of Brooklyn, N. Y. She gives the university $25,000, the proceeds of which are to be used for scholarships for the descendants of her father, Seth Harrison. In case no claimant appears during any succeeding seven years the Regents may place the scholarships upon any needy students.

TOOK THE VEIL OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOSEPH.—At Kalamazoo yesterday the veil of the Order of St. Joseph was taken by Miss Mary Scanlan of Detroit and Miss Jane Anderson of Watson, the habits being conferred by Bishop Borgess. The former lady will be known as Sister Mary Beatrice and the latter as Sister Mary Magdalene.

Fall of a Meteor in Texas.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., March 19.—[Special.]—A meteor weighing several hundred pounds fell into the yard of S. P. Hargis, who lives near here, last night. The meteor had the appearance of a huge flint rock, and its flight through the air caused a roaring sound which was heard several seconds before it struck the earth and which resembled distant thunder. It exploded with a report like a cannon while still in the air, and fragments of the stone were scattered for rods around. The main body of the strange visitor struck about fifty feet from Mr. Hargis' house with such force as to imbed itself deeply in the ground.

The wonder of the age—Salvation oil, for 25 cents a bottle. It kills all pain.

IOWA LOCAL OPTION BILL.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS MEASURE INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

It Provides for the Submitting of the License Question to the Voters of Any City or Incorporated Town on the Petition of Two-Fifths of the Qualified Electors—The License Fee to Be Not Less than $500—The Senate School-Book Bill—General Political News.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 19.—[Special.]—Senator Schmidt introduced the Democratic caucus bill for local option in the Senate this morning. The bill has been submitted to Gov. Boies and received his approval, and was also unanimously indorsed by a secret caucus of the Democratic members. Sec. 1 provides that on the petition of two-fifths of the qualified electors of any city or incorporated town who voted at the last preceding election the Council shall submit the question of licensing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to a special election. Sec. 2 makes it the duty of the Board of Supervisors on the petition of two-fifths of the electors of the territory of any county outside the cities and incorporated towns to submit the same question to the voters of such part of the county. Such elections are not to be held oftener than once in two years. Sec. 5 provides that in case the electors decide for license an applicant for a license must present to the District Court the petition of ten freeholders of the ward, incorporated town, or municipality setting forth that he is of good standing and a resident of the State. Notice must be given by publication of the application for a license, and the issuance of a license may be resisted by any one on the grounds of the applicant's having violated any of the provisions of this act within a year, of being of bad moral character, or being a non-resident. If the license is issued the fee for sale or manufacture shall be $500, which shall go to the county, and any additional sum which the municipality may fix, which latter sum shall go to the municipality. The license fee may be paid in quarterly installments, payable at the beginning of each quarter. A bond in the sum of $5,000 is also required. The license shall be issued by the Clerk of the courts, but not until the payment of one quarter's license fee is made, and a failure to pay the fee on or before the first day of each quarter shall make the license void, and it may be revoked on proof that the licensee has been convicted of two violations of this act. Any licensee selling or giving liquor to a minor, intoxicated person, habitual drunkard, insane person, or idiot shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, and a minor who misrepresents his age for the purpose of procuring liquor shall be liable to the same punishment. The City Council or Board of Supervisors shall provide regulations for the conduct of the saloons.

Sec. 17 provides that the District Court shall grant permits to druggists to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and chemical purposes on payment of court expenses and costs, but no license fee shall be required or bond given. Druggists are to keep a record of all liquors sold or given away by them, which record shall be open to inspection, and a sworn report shall be made to the Clerk of the courts the 1st day of January and July. A failure to obey these provisions will subject the violator to a fine of from $10 to $100 or imprisonment from 30 to 150 days. Sec. 20 provides that this act shall in no way repeal existing laws upon this subject in cases where persons are engaged in the sale or manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors without license or permit as provided by this act.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities and Towns and will be introduced in the House tomorrow. The Democrats will all support it, and to that end the discussion of Mr. Dent's bill for local option, which was made a special order in the House this morning, was postponed until Thursday of next week.

The Senate this morning took initiatory steps towards providing for the proper representation of the State at the World's Fair in Chicago. Senator Bailey introduced a bill which provides for making a suitable appropriation for an Iowa exhibit at the Fair. He stated that his bill left the amount to be appropriated blank for the reason that he wished action taken upon the subject of participating in the exhibition first and then the sum to be appropriated could be arranged by the Legislature afterwards. Interviews with a number of members showed a hearty indorsement of the bill, and it will undoubtedly pass and a generous appropriation will be made.

WANT A REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

In the House a joint resolution was offered by Mr. Roe instructing our representatives in Congress to do all in their power to so revise our tariff laws that the farmers will not be compelled to bear the whole burden of protection of all our other industries, and to favor a law for the free coinage of silver without restriction in quantity on the same footing as gold is now coined, and for the issuing of Treasury notes which shall be legal tender for all debts.

Mr. Dobson's bill providing that verdicts may be returned by the concurrence of 9 out of 12 jurors was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 63 to 26.

Mr. Leads, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported that the bills before that committee ask for the following appropriations for the various State institutions:

Reform School for Boys	$ 35,050
Insane Hospital, Mount Pleasant	53,100
Insane Hospital, Clarinda	819,000
Insane Hospital, Independence	42,500
Agricultural College	64,000
College for the Blind	9,000
Institution for the Feeble-Minded	86,302
Soldiers' Home	72,250
State University	226,000
Normal School	57,100
Orphans' Home	62,700
Penitentiary at Fort Madison	11,700
Penitentiary at Anamosa	68,850
Reform School for Girls	14,850
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	43,400
Benedict Home	8,000
Capitol grounds	150,000
Total	$1,823,809

In addition to these bills there are eleven bills for the establishment of normal schools, each of which asks an appropriation of from $5,000 to $100,000.

It is not expected, however, that more than three additional normal schools will be established under the most favorable legislation.

THE SENATE'S TEXT-BOOK BILL.

The Senate Committee on Schools has formulated a text-book bill as a substitute for Senator Finn's State Uniformity bill. It provides for the establishment of a Board of School-Book Commissioners to consist of the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the University, President of the State Normal School, also one County Superintendent and one City Superintendent of Schools. This commission shall advertise for sealed proposals for furnishing the needed school-books for the period of five years from Sept. 1, 1890. A preliminary bond of $5,000 will be required of those bidding, and the successful bidder shall be required to give a bond of $25,000. Contractors shall be required to keep an office in Des Moines, file all orders of the Commissioners, and deliver books at the county seat when ordered. Sec. 6 provides that on petition of one-third of the electors of any school district the Board of Directors shall call a special election to vote upon the following propositions:

First—Shall text-books be furnished free?
Second—Shall they be furnished at actual cost?
Third—Shall they be the series of books selected by the Board of State Commissioners?
Fourth—Shall the directors be empowered to procure text-books for the schools?

If the electors decide these propositions in the affirmative, the bill prescribes the duties of the Board of Directors; but if it is decided not to take the State series the bill provides that the school directors shall advertise and contract for books in the open market. Any district so deciding may change to the State series after two years by a two-thirds vote. The bill will probably be introduced in the Senate tomorrow.

This afternoon a joint session of the Railway Committees was held for the purpose of hearing the jobbers on the subject of joint freight rates. Robert Donahue of Burlington was the first speaker. He said the rates from Chicago to Albert Lea were less than from Burlington to Albert Lea and that the railways discriminated in favor of Chicago and points outside of Iowa. He believed that inter-State freight rates and local rates should be lower.

Massachusetts' New Basis of Representation.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—[Special.]—The Republican State Committee met today and changed the basis of representation in Republican conventions. The old plan provided that each town, city, and ward of a city should have one delegate-at-large to the State Convention and one additional delegate for each 200 votes cast for the Republican Electors at the last Presidential election. That adopted today abolishes all delegates-at-large and brings the basis of representation right down to the number of Republican votes cast. The convention does not meet till fall.

Thinks All Old Soldiers Will Be Pensioned.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—[Special.]—The Hon. Smith T. Caldwell, the State Oil Inspector, returned this evening from Washington. He gave it as his opinion that the Service Pension bill would not pass. He said, though, that a dependent pension bill would pass without doubt, and that every old soldier who reached the age of 60 years would be placed on the pension rolls. He gave it as his opinion that a new silver bill would pass, which would in effect give the Nation practically free coinage of silver. This measure would be fought bitterly by the gold bugs of the East, but the West, with some few friends that this idea had in the East, would be strong enough to carry the bill through.

Nominated to Succeed Judge Page.

PEORIA, Ill., March 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic Judicial Convention to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Page, resigned, met here today and nominated L. W. James, at present County Judge of Peoria County. The judicial district embraces the Counties of Peoria, Stark, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, and Tazewell. These counties gave a majority for Cleveland of 1,600. The Republicans will make no nomination, but a nonpartisan convention will be held in Peoria next Monday. The election takes place April 1, the date of the township elections.

Passed a General Registration Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—[Special.]—Mr. Lindon's General Registration Bill was the special order in the Senate today. It extends the system of registration now in force in New York and Brooklyn to the other cities of the State. The bill was passed, 26 to 3. The Saxton Bill as amended by the Assembly was made a special order for tomorrow in the Senate.

Brown County Political Conventions.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., March 19.—[Special.]—A Republican county convention will be held here March 22 for the purpose of nominating a county ticket and electing delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions. The Democratic convention for this county has been called to meet in this city May 24. Delegates will be named for State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions.

Railroad Employes Must Have Rest.

COLUMBUS, O., March 19.—An important House bill passed the Senate this morning and is a law. It provides that railroad employés who have worked twenty-four consecutive hours shall not resume till they have had eight hours' rest. Twelve hours are to constitute a day's labor. The fine for violation is $150 in each case.

License Likely to Win.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 19.—[Special.]—The third-party Prohibitionists have decided to put a ticket in the field in all wards at the coming municipal election. This means a division of the no-license vote and the election of the license candidates.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

A Manifest Change in Sentiment Regarding the Bennett Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—A number of prominent Republicans of the State were at the Plankinton House today, among them Gov. Hoard. The Governor is feeling gratified at the manifest change in sentiment in regard to the Bennett law. He says he is receiving scores of letters daily, some of them from Catholic priests, urging him to stand firm for the law. Secretary of State Timme, who, according to a wild rumor, might be nominated for Governor instead of Gov. Hoard, was asked if he thought Hoard would be renominated. He exclaimed: "Well, I should say so. He must be renominated, and that by acclamation."

E. C. McFetridge, who was Gov. Hoard's strong opponent in the last Republican convention, was in the city on his way home from Washington. He smiled when asked if he would expose the political schemes he was alleged to have worked out in Washington.

"I had a pleasant time down there," he said, "and didn't find that the Wisconsin delegation was as badly frightened over the Bennett law agitation as was reported in the papers. They have been talking the matter over there a little, but they are not frightened."

"Is there anything in the situation that should or is likely to prevent the renomination of Gov. Hoard?" was asked.

"I see no reason why he should not be renominated," Mr. McFetridge replied. "I think there can be no question of the wisdom of requiring that every child in Wisconsin should be taught to read, write, and speak the language of the country. That principle the people will uphold. If there is anything in the law that compels a parent to send his child to any particular school it should be changed, but the principles involved are all right and will be supported."

A deed of trust for $500,000 from the Milwaukee Electric railway company, the so-called Hinsey line, to the Northern Trust company of Chicago, covering the road now completed, was recorded here today. The money is raised by the company for the purpose of "completing, extending, improving, and better equipping its lines of railways and building such other lines as it may determine to build," and it is to "possess and operate, maintain and enjoy" the road and its licenses until a default is made in the payment of the bonds as if the deed had not been made. In case of default for ninety days after the bonds shall have become due, and at the request of one-fourth of the bondholders, the Trust company shall take actual possession of the road and operate it until the earnings have paid the principal and interest due, or at its discretion it may begin suit for the appointment of a receiver and the foreclosure of the trust deed.

Capt. Pabst has purchased an interest in the Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay Dummy line and has been elected a director of the company. The Captain has also purchased for $36,000 an additional six acres of land to be added to his park at Whitefish Bay.

W. W. Alcorn and Samuel Alcorn of Philadelphia have purchased the interest of the late Edward Sanderson in the Sanderson flour mills.

HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF A NEGRO.

M. J. Cheatham of Grenada, Miss., Suffers the Penalty for His Crime.

GRENADA, Miss., March 19.—[Special.]—The first white man ever hanged in Mississippi for murdering a negro suffered the penalty of the law today. M. J. Cheatham was executed in the court-house here at 1:27 p. m. Extraordinary influence was brought to bear on Gov. Stone to induce him to commute the sentence, but the Governor refused to interfere. When the condemned man knew that he must hang he sent for the Baptist and Presbyterian clergymen, and, after consultation, decided to embrace the faith of the latter, and he was finally admitted to church membership. He then sent for his three little daughters and bade them farewell. He mounted the scaffold with firm thread and smiling face.

In August, 1888, the grand jury of Grenada County was investigating gambling. Jim Tilgman, an intelligent mulatto, 30 years of age, was summoned as a witness. He refused to testify about what he knew of gambling in the community, alleging that if he told he would be killed. He was forced to testify by being ordered to jail, and upon what he said M. J. Cheatham, a white man, was indicted for gambling with Tilgman and others in Cheatham's store in Grenada. Tilgman testified against Cheatham again in January, 1889, and was to have given testimony at the trial before the August term of the court of the same year. July 13 Tilgman was missing from the plantation where he worked. The announcement caused much excitement and large crowds went out to hunt for him. The next day his body was found in the Yallabusha River. M. J. Cheatham and James Lemons, white, and Lee Irvin, Jake Irvin, and Cornelius Robinson, colored, were arrested for the murder. Lee Irwin confessed that the five had murdered Tilgman. In August last Cheatham was tried first and separately. The jury consisted of ten whites and two negroes. During the trial Lee Irvin and Cornelius Robinson made full confessions. They stated that the five ambushed Tilgman, whom Cheatham filled with buckshot. Upon this evidence Cheatham was found guilty and sentenced to hang. In January the other parties to the murder were allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter, all of them having made confessions.

ALL EYES ON GERMANY.

EFFECT OF BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION ON THE STOCK MARKET.

The Selling of Securities in the Principal Cities of Europe Causes a Similar Movement in Wall Street, and as a Result Stocks Were Generally Lower—Capitalists Fear Emperor William May Unsettle Things—Speculative Notes.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—Because Bismarck is no longer Chancellor of the German Empire the price of stocks was lower today. The market was a good illustration of the sensitiveness of speculative securities to any event of political importance, no matter where it happens. Bismarck's retirement caused a decline because European capitalists recognize that the young Emperor's ideas of government and of political economy are very different from those of the man of iron who has so long controlled the destinies of Germany, and that a change in the policy of the Empire is to be feared, and change is one of the things which capital, always conservative, looks upon with uneasiness.

Before the opening of the Stock Exchange there were indications of selling of securities in Berlin, Paris, and London because of the political disturbances in Germany. Conservative capitalists on the other side were selling out, and the lower prices there were speedily reflected here. The New York market went off through sympathy to the extent of from ¼ to ⅝ in the opening prices of all stocks. Further evidence of uneasiness in the foreign money market was the advance in the rates of foreign exchange, which was reflected on the stock market, causing a further fractional decline before 11 o'clock. By noon there had been a slight recovery, which left prices at just about the opening figures. But there was little trading all day—less than 100,000 shares up to noon—and the market was as dull and heavy indoors as the weather outside. Telegraphic communication, which was interrupted by the severe storm, was also completely stopped with some points.

There seemed to be an improved feeling over the railroad rate situation in the West. Dispatches from Chicago as to this matter were all favorable. This news had the effect in the afternoon of stiffening the grangers a little, although trading was light. The majority of stocks, however, closed lower than yesterday.

Tennessee Coal did the skyrocket business again, closing at an advance of 4½ points. On the other hand, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago broke 5 points, and on very little trading. The stock which was thrown on the market was probably that of the old directors and their friends, who were thrown out at the shake-up of the management last week.

MAY WHEAT ADVANCES SLIGHTLY.

B. P. Hutchinson Takes All That Anybody Could Sell and Challenges Pardridge.

The range of wheat was about ⅜ cent per bushel yesterday. Prices were in the main higher than the point at which the market rested Tuesday, and the net result was a gain of about ¼ cent on the May delivery. The opening quotation was 79⅝ cents. An advance was soon established, and during the remainder of the session the price clung tenaciously around 80 cents, at which it closed.

An incident of the day was the appearance of B. P. Hutchinson in the pit, accompanied by one of his brokers, who acted as his secretary, while he took all the wheat any one would sell to him at 79⅞ cents. This caused an advance, but he continued taking the wheat until the price had reached 80@80⅛ cents, and to round off he approached Pardridge and offered him the latter figure for 500,000 bushels. The younger plunger refused, however, to knock the chip off the veteran's shoulder, whereupon the latter retired from the pit, having bought in two or three minutes, in 25,000 or 50,000 bushel lots, about 750,000 bushels.

Puts on today's market sold at 79¼ and 79⅝ cents, and calls, which started at 80½ cents, declined in the end to 80⅛@80¼ cents.

Prices of Chemicals Going Up.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—Wholesale dealers in chemicals in this city confirm the dispatches received from Pittsburg and elsewhere as to the great advance in the price of chemicals, making probable the shutting down of a number of glass factories. At the office of J. L. and S. D. Riker it was stated this afternoon that sodaash, which last week sold at 1 cent per pound, had risen to 2⅛ and 3 cents, bleaching powder had risen from 1⅞ cents to 2⅜, and other articles had increased almost as much in price. American chemical works cannot nearly supply the demand, and as long as the strike of the English colliers and the Liverpool strike continues prices will steadily go up.

Affairs of the Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The application of the Sugar Trust to declare a dividend of 2½ per cent on its fifty million dollars of certificates was today referred to Judge O'Brien because of his familiarity with the case, and it will be heard tomorrow. Counsel Root on behalf of the trust and for Receiver Gray went before Judge Andrews today. Mr. Root stated that a proposition had been made by the trust to deposit with the American Trust company the amount claimed by Receiver Gray on behalf of the North River company. Lawyer Micell said if the court approved the reciver was agreeable, but Judge Andrews declined to interfere.

After Newark Jewelry Factories.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—A syndicate is endeavoring to purchase several Newark (N. J.) jewelry factories. The firms that have received offers say they do not know whether the capitalists behind the agents are Englishmen, but the impression prevails among them that it is a foreign combination. Only the firms that own their own manufactories have been approached. No price has been named, but the firms have been asked to fix the figures.

Oil Moves Up Again.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—The price of Ohio crude oil was advanced two cents per barrel yesterday by the Standard Oil company, making the price now 25 cents a barrel.

HAD A RACE WITH A HUMPBACKED WHALE.

Novel Experience of the Crew of a New Brunswick Coasting Schooner.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 19.—[Special.]—Capt. Lemuel Horton of the coasting schooner Cecilia has had an experience with a humpbacked whale which he does not care to repeat. He was bound from Parrsboro to St. John, and when off Quale a humpbacked whale hove in sight. The Captain's attention was attracted to it not only on account of its great size but because of the unusual sight of such a whale in Northern waters. The whale, however, made at once for the schooner, and began to play about it as if it thought the vessel some sea monster. It then became aggressive, bumping against the schooner and causing a panic among the crew. Repeatedly did it strike the vessel's hull in this way, nearly foundering the craft. Capt. Horton tried to kill the animal, first by boat hooks, then by shooting, but neither availed. He then attempted to escape from it, and a unique race between ship and whale began. It continued two days, when they reached this harbor and the whale gave up the contest, returning to the open sea. Captain and crew were both exhausted, none of them having slept a wink during the time they were trying to escape from the whale. It was seventy feet long, the largest ever seen in these waters, and its appearance has created great uneasiness among the crews of coasting vessels.

Hancock County Democratic Convention.

CARTHAGE, Ill., March 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic primaries for selecting candidates for county offices in this (Hancock) county will be held May 24. A delegate county convention to select delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions will be held May 27.

Death from the St. Albans Boiler Explosion.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 19.—[Special.]—Today Miner Wheeler and Walter Allen, two men who were scalded and bruised in the boiler explosion at St. Albans, died from their injuries. The engineer, Frank Wheeler, Eli Tinsley, and Daniel Angle, all of whom were terribly scalded, are not expected to live till morning. Miss Woods, who was in the house through the roof of which the boiler descended, is in a dangerous condition from fright. The wreck of the entire plant is complete.

SUCCESS TO CHICAGO AND THE FAIR.

Cordial Wishes of the Albany "Evening Journal"—The Lake City All Right.

Albany *Evening Journal:* We have persistently maintained that the City of Chicago would rise equal to the emergency and administer the World's Fair trust energetically and successfully, if Congress should finally decide to locate the great enterprise by the shores of Lake Michigan. Nothing has occurred to change this opinion; and instead of slurring Chicago and its people the Eastern newspapers should bend all their energies toward booming the Fair and attracting to it the support of the public. The selection of either New York, Chicago, or Washington was certain to bring to the enterprise both the financial means and the personal activity necessary to insure success; in the case of the first two mentioned private and municipal backing and in the case of the latter the powerful assistance of the National Government.

Lyman J. Gage, President of that great financial institution, the First National Bank of Chicago, has assured Congress that the $5,000,000 subscribed by Chicago citizens is of a substantial nature and will be forthcoming. He might have gone further and stated what is an open secret, that the financial heavyweights of Chicago have not as yet made their subscriptions, nor have the railroad lines, which will be benefited to an extraordinary degree, come forward.

It needs no prophet to augur that Chicago will in nowise lag behind the City of New York in the matter of generosity. The Chicago temperament is of a nature that will not be outdone. Now that the private subscriptions aggregate $5,000,000, the plan adopted by New York City of bonding the municipality is being broached; and there is practically no doubt that $10,000,000 additional will be raised in this manner. That such a scheme was not put into practical form when the choice of a site was being considered in the House of Representatives was due entirely to the fact that the Illinois Legislature was not in session, and to secure such permission as New York City obtained at Albany would have involved the expense and inconvenience of a special session of the body called for this purpose alone. The Illinois Legislature is a biennial body; and its regular session will not be resumed until next January. That, however, is ample time if the proposition to bond the city shall be passed without delay and the project put into operation immediately.

The Chicago *Herald*, which has been endeavoring to throw cold water on the Fair, has created a false impression by its statement that Chicago did not intend to allow the National Government to supervise the enterprise "unless the Government intends to share the expense." Now it is endeavoring to make Democratic capital by whining over Gov. Fifer's failure to call a special session of the Legislature. The conservative CHICAGO TRIBUNE, however, which has all along fought valiantly for Chicago and represents the men who will carry the Fair to a successful issue, allays alarm by this positive statement:

> Rest assured that when the proper time comes the Governor will do his duty rightly. When he is told by some responsible persons that a special session is needed to pass laws to help Chicago to get a site, or to levy taxes, or to submit a constitutional amendment empowering it to issue more bonds, he will act with promptness. As the Governor sees no need of crossing a river before he gets to it he has nothing to say now. It would be in bad taste, it might be impolitic, for him to take any part in the matter until it has passed beyond the present stage. If he did he would be accused of "partisan motives." When the President has signed the bill and Chicago says what it wants the Governor will be ready to do his full part.

This assurance should put an end to the sinister suggestion regarding Chicago and her capacity to handle the Fair project. It is time that the choice of Chicago should be accepted in good faith. She won the fight fairly and honorably by energy and downright hard work. Let us all take a broad National view of the matter and second the great Western metropolis in the great undertaking.

NO TRACE OF JENNIE HODGEN'S FRIENDS.

Belief That the Waif Was Kidnaped from a Foundlings' Hospital.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—Whatever else they may be the Chicago friends of the Chicago waif, Baby Jennie Hodgen, are letter-writers, first, last, and all the time. The case is being worked just now from the Chicago end of the line, and it must be admitted so far entirely without result. The Pullman porter who put the babe off at Hurley says he knows nothing about the matter except, as he said before, a tall, finely-formed, young woman, dressed in black and heavily veiled, drove up to the Chicago Station in a cab, and, putting the little one aboard with instructions to the porter to put her off at Hurley, drove away.

JENNIE HODGEN.

The tall young woman manifested no emotion, he said. She didn't stoop and kiss wee Jennie, or speak to her, or do anything that a mother would surely have done at parting forever and under such remarkable circumstances from her own flesh and blood, nor did the babe show any disinclination to part from the woman who brought her to the station. She nestled cozily down into the soft cushioned seat, like a veteran traveler, and in a few minutes was sleeping soundly. A pretty new outfit has been purchased for the child with bits of money from other toddlers who have homes on the range.

Another letter purporting to come not from relatives, but from a "friend" who thinks he knows all about the case, has been received. He signs himself Henry Marcus, and says he saw the child placed aboard the train. He does not pretend to know anything about her relatives. He hints at kidnaping, and the District-Attorney here agrees with him. They are of the opinion that the babe was stolen from a Chicago foundlings' hospital or that she was brought through Chicago from some point farther south or west.

A FEAST FOR GENTLE EYES.

Gossage's Spring Opening Attracts Thousands—Some Magnificent Novelties.

Gossage's spring opening! What lady does not know the import of the magic words? What a magnetism there is in the phrase. The event is looked forward to with almost as lively an interest as some great social event. In one sense it is a society event, for there are few society women whose love of the beautiful is not strong enough to draw them to a display like that of Gossage's. Yesterday was the day set for the event, and the firm displayed an aggregation of spring novelties from London and Paris that feasted the eyes of the great throng of ladies that filed into the store through all the daylight hours. The dress goods counters were heavily laden with fresh importations in henriettas, beiges, and other materials, in lace, embroidered, braided, fringed, and those other effects best adapted to please the refined taste.

The millinery department was like a garden and an aviary combined and seemed to have a charm for visitors, for they lingered long and were loath to leave. The special features in colors this spring are the different shades of orange, argent gray, and ambigine. To single out particularly pleasing effects where all are beautiful is at best a task, but among the more striking of the delicate "crown pieces" displayed was a Marlborough capote in white duchesse lace and amethyst tips, with ribbon velvet ties. Another was a walking-hat in fine blue chip, trimmed with a band of blue cloth woven in gold thread, and edged with narrow gold cord. The "trim" is composed of a narrow blue velvet ribbon and a canary-colored moline à la rosette. A Richelieu carriage hat was like a flame in its cardinal crêpe duchine, trimmed from the crown with French tips and large bows of the same tone.

The fad in flowers has caused rhododendrous chrysanthemums and roses to become favorites.

In the cloak department there is an elegant display of wraps. A long French carriage wrap, a combination of black silk and fine lace with a yoke neck and Queen Anne collar handsomely embroidered, is one of the most beautiful garments displayed. A shorter wrap in black silk, lace, and fine cut jet, trimmed with ribbon and having lace ruching down the neck and front and sleeves of the "angel" pattern, appeared to be a favorite with the feminine inspecting host. Paris mantles elaborately embroidered and an almost endless display of all known styles went to make up the department's exhibit.

The firm will at the end of this season take in the space now occupied by the Paris Store and the Werner restaurant. This will give a total frontage on State and Washington streets of 322 feet, making a larger window display possible than is now held by any firm in the United States. Two new passenger elevators will be added, and upon the second floor will be a ladies' reception and toilet room complete in all its appointments. The total flooring space for business will be 60,000 square feet.

Eight Deaths in One Family.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 19.—[Special.]—The 8-months old daughter of the late Hon. John C. McGregor died today. This makes eight deaths in the family in less than a month, all dying of diphtheria except the child who died today. She died of lung fever.

BAD WRECK AT LAVALLE.

Seven Persons Seriously Hurt in an Accident on the Northwestern.

BARABOO, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—By far the most disastrous accident that ever occurred on the Madison Division of the Chicago and Northwestern railway took place at Lavalle, a small station twenty miles north of here, at an early hour this morning. Vestibule train No. 5, which leaves Chicago at 6 p. m., and the Dakota passenger No. 4 had orders to meet and pass at Lavalle. As the latter was heading in on the siding No. 5 came thundering along. The engine struck the smoking-car of the Dakota train, capsizing it and telescoping the forward end of the second coach, completely wrecking both cars and also demolishing the engine of the vestibule train.

The accident is said to have been due to the fact that some freight-cars prevented the headlight of the train that was partly on the siding from being seen, and the engineer of the vestibule train thought the track was clear. As he approached and saw the train partly on the main track he reversed his engine, but it was too late.

Those seriously injured are as follows:

MATTHEW MARKHAM, an old man of Rochester, Minn., fractured ribs and injured internally; will probably die.

ERICK H. JERDER, Pleasant Springs, Wis., aged 11; skull seriously injured.

MISS JESSIE HOMES, Pleasant Grove, Minn., broken nose; face and eye injured.

A. WALECHKA, Owatonna, Minn., injury to spine; may prove fatal.

JOHN SANDGUEST, Minneapolis, injury to spine.

AARON ANDERSON, Minneapolis, spine badly injured.

W. D. THOMAS, La Crosse, Wis., left elbow bruised.

The injured are being cared for at the company's expense at Lavalle, with the exception of Miss Homes, who was brought to this city.

Twelve or fifteen persons were asleep in the smoking-car when the crash came. The great wonder is that they were not all killed. But the most miraculous escape of all was that of Miss Jessie Hume, who was in the next coach. She was in the front seat from the stove when the engine plunged into it. The stove was knocked over against her, and all the seats in the front end of the car were thrown into a mass together. Miss Hume was bruised and burned about the face from contact with the stove, but otherwise escaped serious injury.

Oscar Best, the engineer on the limited, told his story to a reporter tonight. "I supposed the track to be clear," he said, "and we were going through on the jump as usual. The headlight of the other engine was hidden by some freight-cars in front of it on the siding, and that is what led to the mistake. I could see no lights ahead and supposed everything was all right. The smoker was just on the switch-frog when I struck it. I reversed the engine and put on the air brakes, but we were going too fast to avoid the collision. It was the most miraculous escape from a terrible accident that I ever heard of."

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19.—[Special.]—The express due in St. Paul from Chicago at 7:25 a. m. did not arrive today till noon, having been delayed by a collision at Lavalle, a small station about twenty-five miles south of Elroy. Mr. S. Stockwell of Chicago was on the train. He says they left that city on time, and about midnight were running at a high rate of speed, when the sudden jolting of the coach told them that something was wrong, and looking from the window, he saw a car overturned. At the same time a scraping sound along the side of their own car was felt. Hastily jumping up, Mr. Stockwell went out and then realized the disaster. The engine of the Chicago express had struck the baggage-car of the other train, overturning it and also the smoking-car. It then crashed into the first-class coach, wrecking the car badly and wounding some of the occupants. The baggage-car was made to do duty temporarily as a hospital, and bandages, etc., were applied even before the arrival of the doctors. The wounded were subsequently removed to a hotel. When Mr. Stockwell and others first looked out of their coach they saw fire starting in one of the wrecked cars, but a bucket brigade was formed and the flames were promptly quenched. Fortunately, a river runs along close to the track. It was strange that the engine of the express did not go over the embankment into the river twenty feet below.

Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat, and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver, and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

STRAINS, SPRAINS, PAINS, Relieved in one minute by that new, elegant, instantaneous, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. The most efficacious, the most agreeable, and the most speedy of all external agents for the relief of Pain and Weakness. At all druggists. 25 cents; five for $1; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.

All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type.
WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S.S.S. I have not had any symptoms since.
C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C.

S.S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

AN OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

"To take or not to take it, is the question—
Whether it is better to end this earthly career
A spinster—braving the smiles of those who would insist
That lack of lovers caused my lonely state,—
Or take the remedies my sisters take,
And see my eyes grow bright as tho' I bathed
In the immortal fount De Leon sought
In vain in Florida's peaceful shades.
I oft have heard my married sisters say
That good old Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Would bring back color to a faded cheek—
Restore the health of one who fain would die
To rid herself of all the pain she feels."

The aforesaid spinster took the remedy—and forthwith took a husband also, having regained her health and blooming beauty.

Thousands of women owe their fresh, blooming countenances to the restorative effects of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

For a Book (160 pages) on Woman: Her Diseases and their Self-cure, (sent sealed in plain envelope,) enclose ten cents, in stamps, to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists.

Warranted.

A large portion of the new goods which, for lack of room, have been kept in storage have been placed on our First and Second Floors this week, all at fifty cents on the dollar.

We warrant every article sold, but are compelled to refuse absolutely to send these goods on approval or allow them to be returned or exchanged.

Remember the bargains in the Curtain and Drapery Department.

All purchases must be delivered this month.

Sale ends March 31st.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,

Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

The Wonder of the Day.

A Shoe that will resist the force of hard wear that a schoolboy in perfect health can give it.

Boys' Iron-Clad Shoes.

With flint stone leather soles, best tannery calf skin, well and thoroughly put together. Nothing can surpass them in wear unless cast iron is used.

The Streeter Foot-Form Last.

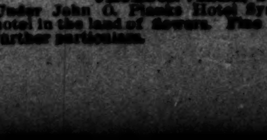
Well shaped and a handsome appearance that a Lord Fauntleroy might be proud of. Look well after months of hard wear. Buy a pair and just watch them wear.

Open Saturday Nights. Shoes Mended.

134 STATE-ST.
68 AND 70 MADISON-ST.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889:
3 Grand Prizes—5 Gold Medals.
MENIER CHOCOLATE
ABSOLUTELY PURE!
VANILLA (SANTE) QUALITY.
ASK FOR YELLOW WRAPPER.
For Sale Everywhere.
BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT
HALF PRICE, $5 AND UP.



THE NEW EVERETT,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

TALKS WITH TRAVELERS.

BITS OF GOSSIP AND INFORMATION HEARD AT CHICAGO HOTELS.

A New York Tobacco Dealer Gives Some Advice to Cigar Smokers—The "Torch" Should Be Blown Through Before Being Ignited—Little Annie Rooney and Her Father Leave Wyoming to Escape Attention Attracted by a Popular Song.

"Lots of advice has been given to smokers, but I'll tell you something which has never been written up and ought to be known."

This was told a reporter in the Grand Pacific last evening by one of the biggest tobacco dealers in New York.

"Come into the cigar store," he went on, "and you will notice that two out of three men will cough while lighting cigars."

The first person who set fire to a cigar coughed quite violently.

"Didn't I tell you?" exclaimed the lecturer. "Two out of three will do that."

"It's caused by the smoke."

"Never. When you are about to smoke cut off the mouth end of the cigar, put the smoke end in the mouth, and then blow. This expels all the fine particles of tobacco and dust inside the cigar. When you have done this reverse the 'torch,' and you won't cough when lighting it. Those little bits of tobacco get down your throat and are injurious. More people have been injured by swallowing these little specks than you have any idea of, yet they think they were hurt by inhaling the smoke."

Little Annie Rooney is at the Auditorium Hotel; not she of the winning smile whom the popular song tells of, but Miss Rooney of Wyoming. On the top page in the new register are these names: "M. B. Rooney, Miss A. Rooney, Wyoming." Mr. Rooney is a wealthy stock-raiser, and comes to Chicago once a year. He says life is a burden to his daughter now that every one is talking and singing of "Annie Rooney."

"We don't mind it out West," he said, "although it bothered us for a while. When the song reached Cheyenne, about three weeks ago, every one thought 'Little Annie Rooney' was our Annie Rooney. I jokingly told some of the men that a friend of ours down East was so pleased with my daughter that he wrote that song about her. Some fresh boy who writes for the paper put my remark in a Cheyenne daily, and from that time Annie was too popular. She was pointed out as 'Little Annie Rooney,' with her lovely smile, etc., and people flocked to the house to see her. One day there were more than two dozen callers—all strangers, too—to get a look at her. So much attention was paid to us that I thought I would take a little trip to Chicago. Even the elevator-boy was humming that song when we went up to dinner last night. It won't last long, for McGinty died early."

Seth Bullock of Deadwood, who is stopping at the Grand Pacific, is still a young man, although the President of the Black Hills Pioneer Association, and was the first Sheriff of Deadwood, at a time when it took a gritty man to hold the office in that frontier settlement.

"I want you to register a kick from me," he said frankly to a TRIBUNE reporter. "There has come to be more politics than poverty in these Dakota destitution stories. I see Gov. Mellette has taken the question up. He said in your paper the other day that there was destitution in the northwestern townships of South Dakota. Now, Gov. Mellette has not been in the Black Hills this winter or at any other time in his life and he is entirely mistaken. East of the river I have no doubt there is much destitution. I believe Nora Marks gave a faithful account of what she saw. But in the Black Hills we have irrigation, good crops, everybody is prosperous, and there is absolutely no destitution. The farmer can even work in the mines during the winter if he wants to at $3.50 a day. I don't want to say anything to stop contributions going where they are needed, but we don't need any in the northwestern townships of South Dakota."

Richelieu—David Stein, C. C. Cowden, Mr. and Mrs. Mac Shoenthal, New York; J. C. Walton, Boston.

Leland—H. H. Braden and wife, F. H. Voorhues, New York; W. J. Morgan and wife, George Denison, C. B. Stowe, W. W. Nicols, Cleveland; Edward V. Low, London, England; George T. Hooper, Boston.

Sherman—Mrs. J. W. Moore, Muskegon; Mrs. Carrie Sprague, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; G. C. Ryder, Pekin, Ill.; F. B. Myers, Ashland, O.; C. H. McGordan, Menominee, Mich.; F. V. Adams, H. S. Rand, Burlington, Ia.

Tremont—John S. Slagle, Pittsburg; Fred Buck Cleveland; A. H. Wilson, Denver; G. W. Pearce, Providence; W. H. Prince, T. T. Ellis, Syracuse; W. T. Harlow, Decatur; L. B. Martin, Fostoria, Ill.; E. A. Pfueger, Akron, O.; J. Vivian Jr., Calumet.

Palmer—F. S. Pratt, Bay City, Mich.; J. B. Whittey, F. P. Gragg, J. B. Freeman, New York; George Wolf, Philadelphia; H. M. O'Neil and family, Winona, Minn.; George J. Lumsden, Miss Lumsden, Scotland; W. F. Malloy, Pittsburg; F. O. Boge, Macon, Ga.; G. M. Rouge and son, Geneva, Switzerland; John Mason Duncan, Terre Haute, Ind.; H. M. Peyton and wife, Duluth, Minn.

Grand Pacific—J. Collett, Terre Haute; Alfred H. Cowles Jr., Cleveland; A. J. Avery and wife, Dunkirk; Alexander Boyce, Toronto, Ont.; H. P. Lucas, B. F. Reed, E. L. Strong, George H. Russell, New York; G. W. James, San José, Cal.; E. M. Herr, Galesburg; T. M. Patterson, Denver; S. S. Eston and wife, St. Paul; Oswald Graves, St. Louis; F. H. Treat, Philadelphia; T. J. O'Brien, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

Amateur Musical Club, at Chicago; for musical purposes; incorporators, R. B. Gibbs, D. A. Haines, and others.

The Pelican Club, at Chicago; for social intercourse; incorporators, T. S. Randall, A. L. Casler, and C. H. Stewart.

The Coulterville Mills, at Coulterville; to do a milling business; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, J. Q. A. Nisbet, M. Adams Jr., and Nat Chitder.

Chicago Antiseptic company, at Chicago; to purify and disinfect houses and localities; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, J. L. Clark, W. F. Church, and B. M. Doolittle.

Marvel Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture novelties and jewelry; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, L. H. Stafford, G. R. Daly, and F. O. Wakely.

The National Engraving Machine company, at Chicago; to manufacture engraving machines; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, C. G. Bruckner, J. W. Callahan, and J. B. Galloway.

World's Fair Watch Club company, at Chicago; to buy and sell watches and jewelry; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, H. R. Huribart, E. S. Walker, and T. P. Marryatt.

Rockford Lumber and Fuel company, at Rockford; to do a lumber and building business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, T. G. Lawler, T. D. Reber, and E. H. Keeler.

The Joliet Wire Nail company, at Joliet; to manufacture wire, nails, etc.; capital stock, $80,000; incorporators, W. S. Brooks, C. L. Beale, and A. G. Duysters.

E. C. Geehard Building company, at East St. Louis; to construct buildings, etc.; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Charles Geehard, Edward C. Geehard, and Magdalene Geehard.

Springfield Lodge, No. 158, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; for benevolent and social purposes; incorporators, James H. Matheny, Alfred Orendorf, C. P. Bitch, and others.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Geneseo; incorporators, F. C. Pies, H. M. Gilbert, and others.

Rock Rose Pleasure Club, at Chicago; for pleasure; incorporators, Max Koester, Otto Koester, J. M. Miller, and others.

The Chicago and Calumet Rolling-Mill company filed a certificate of increase in the number of its Board of Directors.

N. K. Fairbank & Co. of Chicago filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
Restores exhausted vitality.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on first-class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' new "Gem" Folding Beds.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH-AV.,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

BRING IN YOUR CHERUBS.

The ROGERS, PEET & CO. Spring outfits are ready for them. What we say about the reliability of R., P. & Co.'s Men's Clothing is equally true of their Boys' and Children's garments.

Vest Knee-Pant Suits, with Cutaway Coats, are to be very popular this season. Our assortment is large. Prices will please you if you consider the linings, makings, and absolute satisfaction to be gotten out of these goods.

More snow! That means that you Men Folks want more of our Winter Overcoats and Ulsters at a CHOICE for $15.00. Very well; take your pick from our entire stock up to and including the $25.00 grades for $15.00. They're new goods and R., P. & CO.'s make.

Our SPECIAL HAT SALE will continue this week if the supply holds out—i. e., Men's New Spring Style Black Derby Hats for 99c, our regular $1.50 goods. Sold in some stores for $2.00. They're unusual value at the present price.

F. M. ATWOOD,
Clark and Madison Streets,
N. W. Corner.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.

AN OCCASION OF THE GREATEST INTEREST IN

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

SALE OF UNUSUAL MERIT.

WE WILL ECLIPSE ALL—
—PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

OURS IS THE BEST LIGHTED DEPT. IN THE CITY.

A Saving of Fully 33⅓ Per Cent

SILK WARP HENRIETTA, 46 in. wide, 85c. Value, $1.25.

Mohair Finish SERGE, 46-in. wide, 65c. Worth $1.00.

TAMISE Brilliantine, 46 in. wide, 60c. Value, 85c.

BROCADE MOHAIR Brilliantine, 42 in. wide, the Latest Novelty, 50c. Real value 85c.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA, 46 in. wide, $1.00. Should sell at $1.35.

ELEGANT LINE Of Grenadines, Camel's Hair Fabrics, Bordered Nun's Veiling, and EMB'D ROBES.

BLACK GOODS DEPT. SECOND FLOOR.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We quote below *Special Prices* on high grade imported

Black Silks.

These goods were manufactured expressly for our silk department, and we recommend each quality as being *most excellent value.*

Faille Francaise:
$1.50 grade at $1.15, $1.75 grade at $1.40, $2.00 grade at $1.60. $2.25 grade at $1.80.

Gros Royal:
$1.50 grade at $1.25, $1.75 grade at $1.45, $2.00 grade at $1.70.

Peau de Soie:
$1.75 grade at $1.50, $2.00 grade at $1.70, $2.50 grade at $2.15.

Surah:
$1.00 grade at 65c, $1.10 grade at 95c, $1.35 grade at $1.20, $1.75 grade at $1.45.

Genuine Japanese: At 70c, 90c, $1.15.

These very low prices can be maintained for a short time only.

We quote also *special prices* on American Silks, as below:

SURAHS, 45c, 50c, 60c, and up to 95c.
RHADAMES, 60c, 65c, 95c, and up to $1.40.
SATIN DUCHESSE, $1.15, $1.35, $1.65.
GROS GRAIN, 65c, 75c, 85c.
FAILLE FRANCAISE, 75c, 95c, $1.00, $1.20.
2,000 YARDS GROS ROYAL, 75c (worth $1.00.)

These prices when coupled with the qualities which we show *are very low.*

Novelty Black Silk, in Stripes, Brocades, &c., in foreign and domestic makes, *at less than manufacturers' prices.*

SPECIAL SALE OF

Black Dress Goods.

In order to inaugurate what we propose making the best department of Black Goods in this city we place on sale this morning:

38-inch Black and White Novelties.....33c
38-inch All-Wool Serge.....39c
40-inch Sicilian Mohairs.....43c
40-inch Satin Brocades and Striped Mohairs.....43c
40-inch Turkish Mohairs and Brilliantines.....50c
40-inch Black Serge, with Satin Borders.....50c
Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas.....75c
Priestley's Nun's Veilings.....75c

Our entire stock contains no old goods. Prices are away below all competition.

H. J. FURBER & CO.
188 and 140 State Street.

MEN'S HATS, LATEST STYLES, FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., HATTERS, 26 MADISON-ST., Tribune Bldg.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

HATS | Perfect Spring Styles
Now ready; quality the best.
Lyons Umbrellas.
Sharpe's Furs.
KNOX, "The Hatter," 193 STATE-ST.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS 25 Washington-st., Chicago

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.

WE HAVE SECURED FROM THE LARGEST HOSIERY MANUFACTORY IN GERMANY

39c PAIR.

1,000 Sample Pairs —OF— LADIES' HOSIERY.

AND WILL SELL THEM AT ONE-THIRD OF THE PRICE THEY WOULD BRING IN REGULAR STOCK.

FOUR THREAD LISLE
In PLAIN AND FANCY PATTERNS, RICHELIEU RIBBED, FANCY DROP STITCH, HANDSOME BOOT PATTERNS.
The Very Latest and Most Desirable Styles.

39c PAIR.

We claim that an equal opportunity has never been offered.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

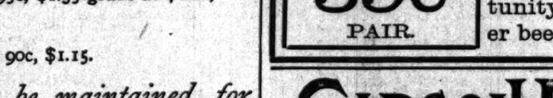
New Arrivals in Spring
DRESS GOODS.

	PER YD.
500 pieces extra fine All-Wool HENRIETTA and FRENCH SERGES, 40 New Shades to select from.....	Special Price, 50c. Worth 75c.
250 pieces 52-inch All-Wool CASHMERE BEIGE, in all the new colors, regular value $1.25.....	Sale Price, 75c

—SPECIAL SALE OF—
WASH DRESS FABRICS.

32-inch Best Quality Windsor Prints and Dress Ginghams, reg. price 12½c.....	6½c
Newest styles in Sateens, Percales, Victoria Cloth, Windsor Cambrics, German Blue Prints, and Dress Ginghams.....	12½c
Latest effects in new imported Scotch Zephyr Ginghams and fine Ombre Sateens, French designs.	25c

L. Manasse, Optician,
88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.



Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Aerialists', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.
The largest stock in the Northwest.
Your large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

SPRING STYLES
Silks, Derbys, and the new style Soft Hats.
CHAS. W. BARNES, 148 State-st.

JAPANESE ART.

Continued Sales at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., at
261 Wabash-av.

Fine Japanese Vases, Plaques, Rose Jars, Tea Sets, Enameled Ware, etc., etc.

Goods must be sold without regard to cost or value.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $1.50 or $2.50 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

TREMAYNE & CO. 76 STATE ST. BY Sci. Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

GRAND OPENING
—OF—
MILLINERY,
Outer Garments, and Spring Novelties
TODAY.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

CARPETS Spring 1890 RUGS

We direct attention to our superior assortment of High Grade, Medium, and Low Priced

FLOOR COVERINGS.

CARPETS.
Axminsters, Wiltons, Moquettes, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, Etc., Etc.

ORIENTAL RUGS.
In the well-known Goods, Mecca, Bagdad, Bahndurr, Eulaba, Ghiordi, Daghestan & Persian
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT AT
"VERY LOW PRICES."
AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL.
For the Remaining Days of This Week.

Ladies' Hand-Embroidered FRENCH GOWNS
At $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

Hand-Embroidered FRENCH CHEMISE
At 65c, 75c, $1.00.

P. D. CORSETS,
Ecru, French Sateen, Lace Trimmed, regular $2.50 quality,
At $1.95.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
FINE SHOES.

15 Doz. Best Quality Over Gaiters, Tan and Black, sizes 1 to 6; perfect fitting.....	95c $1.50 grade.
250 prs. Misses' Shoes, Spring Heels, in Kid and Goat, sizes 11 to 2, widths A to D.....	$1.75 Worth $2.50.
275 prs. Ladies' good quality Patent Tip Shoes, Front Lace and Button, sizes 2 to 7, widths AA to D.....	$1.98 For This Sale Only.
325 prs. Ladies' Bright Dongola Shoes. Common Sense and Opera Styles, perfect fitting, sizes 2½ to 7, widths AA to D.....	$2.50 Actual value $3.25.
300 prs. Ladies' superior grade Dongola Shoes, Front Lace and Button, sizes 2 to 7, widths AA to D.....	$2.85 Worth $3.50.
450 prs. Ladies' Genuine HAND-SEWED Shoes in the following styles: Extension Soles, Common Sense and Opera Button. Also English Waukenphast. All sizes and widths.....	$3.95 Worth up to $6.00.

STYLISH SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW WINTER AND SPRING RESORT.
THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
On the Atlantic Ocean. 18 miles east of Norfolk. Accessible by Norfolk & Virginia Beach Railroad, which connects at Norfolk with all lines of travel. Hotel and appointments unsurpassed. Address S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.

NEWPORT NEWS
(NEAR OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.)
THE HOTEL WARWICK.
A Winter Home for Families and Transient Guests.
Appointments, Service and Cuisine Unsurpassed
For illustrated Pamphlets, &c., address C. E. ORCUTT, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y. or J. R. SWINNERTON, Manager, Hotel Warwick, Newport News, Va.

Huntsville, Alabama,
A Charming Spring Resort
IN THE HIGHLANDS OF ALABAMA. NOW ACCESSIBLE FROM CHICAGO. ROUND TRIP TOURIST TICKETS, GOOD TO END OF SEASON, ISSUED BY ALL ROUTES. HUNTSVILLE HOTEL NEW, SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANT. FOR RATES AND INFORMATION ADDRESS HARVEY S. DENISON MANAGER.

HATS | Latest Spring Styles. All Desirable Shapes. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF Cancer

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

WANTS OF THE PACKERS.

MR. CAMPBELL'S ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

An Amendment to the Edmunds Meat Exportation Bill Submitted—Senator Voorhees Makes a Long Speech in the Senate on the Subject of the Farmer's Woes and Suggesting Remedies—The Tariff Situation — Proceedings of the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—[Special.]—The packers made a good impression on the Foreign Relations Committee and it is likely the amendment proposed by Mr. W. J. Campbell will be adopted. Messrs. Healy, Thorpe, Fowler, and Stiles were among those present, but the speaking was left to Mr. Campbell and to Mr. Sperry of New Haven. Mr. Campbell said that trade relations with all foreign countries at present are satisfactory except with Germany and France. He objected to having 90 per cent of the foreign trade under Government supervision when it is unnecessary and uncalled for. His proposed amendment, he said, would meet the case of Germany and France, and probably recover to the packers of the United States trade with those countries. He submitted the amendment—as follows:

That the secretary of Agriculture may cause to be made a careful inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation with a view to determine whether the same is wholesome, sound, and fit for human food whenever any foreign government shall require the inspection of such of said meats as are intended for exportation to such country and whenever the admission of such meats into any foreign country is prohibited, unless such of said meats as are intended for exportation to such country are inspected by an officer of the United States Government before shipment; and whenever any buyer or seller of such meats intended for exportation shall offer the same to be inspected such inspection shall be made at the place where such meats are packed or boxed, and each package of such meats so inspected shall bear marks, stamps, or other devices for identification provided for in the last clause of this section.

Provided, That an inspection of such meats may be made at the point of exportation or shipment if an inspection has not been made at the point of packing or if a reinspection becomes necessary. One copy of any certificate issued by any such inspector shall be filed in the Department of Agriculture, another copy shall be attached to the invoice of each separate shipment of such meat, and a third copy shall be delivered to the consignor or shipper of such meat as evidence that packages of said pork or bacon have been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this act and found to be wholesome, sound, and fit for human food; and for the identification of the same such marks, stamps, or other devices as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe shall be affixed to each of such packages.

Mr. Sperry of Connecticut, a packer and exporter, spoke in favor of the amendment and objected to the passage of the bill in its present shape. The meat export trade, he said, had been for two years past in better condition than ever before. He had lately been abroad and found the importers there perfectly satisfied with the goods they received from the United States. Legislation such as the bill proposed would be injurious to the packers and exporters. Mr. Sperry also objected to the appointment of inspectors by the Government on the ground that they would be selected with reference to politics rather than for their competency. Men of experience and ability are needed for this class of work. The committee will probably report to the Senate some day this week, and is almost certain to recommend a change on the lines suggested.

Messrs. Healy, Thorpe, and Fowler also addressed the committee, setting out some of the practical features of the packers' business. They took pains to explain why it would be important to have the inspection made where the packing is done instead of on the seaboard.

Vice-President Morton, having returned to the city after a two weeks' absence, occupied the chair at the opening of today's session of the Senate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Voorhees last Monday as to agricultural depression was taken up, and Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate in relation to it. He spoke of the deep, strong current of anxiety, discontent, and alarm prevailing in the farming communities, and said that he proposed to aid them in the inquiry as to the cause of the existing depression.

It was now nearly thirty years since the close of a terrible war had given to unhallowed avarice an opportunity to prey upon the self-sacrificing patriots of the country such as had never before been presented to the basest passions and the most sordid and odious vices. The measures then resorted to for the taxation of one class of citizens and for the enrichment of another class had been the legislation by which the burden of the public debt had been doubled, silver demonetized, and a high protective tariff established. He characterized the protective tariff as a curse and not a blessing. The farmers of the United States today did not receive on an average more than 10 cents a bushel for their corn, 50 cents for their wheat, and from two to three cents a pound for their hogs. The time would come, at no distant day, when the farmer would look on the proposition to tax him and his wife and children for the protection and benefit of other people besides himself as he would look on a law of Congress to establish the army worm and weevil on his wheat, to infect his cattle with murrain, and his hogs with cholera.

He did not believe that the hands of the farmer would hold a Republican ticket at the next Presidential election. He declared that not only had there been no increase in the value of land for the last quarter of a century, but there had been an absolute loss of 33 per cent. If the improved farm lands of the United States were put on sale today under the most favorable circumstances they would not, he said, on a general average, realize more than two-thirds of what their value had been twenty-five years ago. The farms of the State of Ohio were now under mortgage to the amount of $300,000,000. In the State of Illinois things were no better, the mortgages in that State amounting to $402,000,000. Twenty-three per cent of the whole face of the State of Illinois was under mortgage. The State of Michigan was still worse. Forty-seven per cent of the whole surface of that State was under mortgage. In the States of Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and the whole Northwest from 20 to 50 per cent of the farm lands were under mortgage at such rates of interest as the farmers could never pay out of their crops, to say nothing of the principal.

He went on to speak of the recent Carnegie banquet in Washington, reading some of the newspaper headlines, such as "Like Old Lucullus," "Georgeous Dinner That Outrivaled an Ancient Roman Feast," "A Menu Which Almost the Whole World Furnished." That banquet brought to his mind that other historical feast which Belshazzar the King gave to a thousand of his Lords, and when the "King saw the fingers of a man's hand write on the wall" "over against the candlestick" the "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin." His earnest prayer and belief was that the handwriting on the wall of the Carnegie banquet will presage the "overthrow of a system of extortion and robbery more wicked in the sight of God and man than all the sins of Babylon when her robes were scarlet with iniquity."

The remedies to be applied were, first, tariff reform; second, a full supply of legal-tender money; third, the free coinage of silver; fourth, the suppression by law of gambling in futures; fifth, a liberal policy of pensions.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa said that he desired, as a reply to the remarkable speech just uttered, to read a letter from a farmer of Iowa who knew by practical experience more about the condition of the farming class than the Senator from Indiana had ever learned in his readings and theories. He then read a letter which has been already published, showing the comparatively low prices of farm produce and the high prices of manufactured goods before the war.

The Senate bill appropriating $300,000 for a public building at Norfolk, Neb., was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Allison, from the Finance Committee, reported back, with amendments, the House bill to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue and it was placed on the calendar.

The Conger bill for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of compound lard was adopted today by the House Committee on Agriculture by an almost unanimous vote, and Mr. Broslus of Pennsylvania was authorized to draw up a favorable report. The committee has amended the bill in some particulars, their idea, they say, being to impose only such tax as may be necessary for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of the product, and to put on the statute book the simplest and least onerous legislation consistent with the design of protecting consumers from imposition by the sale of lard compounds for pure lard.

The members of the Ways and Means Committee are weary tonight. The outline of the bill prepared by the majority, which was published today, caused the pressure on them to be renewed. Telegrams, protests, requests for hearing, and so on poured in from every quarter. It is a hopeful sign that most of the protests were against the increases reported. The New England manufacturers are alarmed at the possibility of putting hides on the dutiable list, and deluged their members with energetic remonstrances. The woolen manufacturers are also dissatisfied with the wool schedule, but in appealing to a committee with Maj. McKinley as the Chairman they run against a stone wall on this subject. There was some significance in the fact that a protest was presented by Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania from Philadelphia merchants against the proposed increase on oranges. The raising of the duty on fruits seems to have for its main purpose to gain the good will of the Californians, who submit to the sugar cut with poor grace. The tremendous duty put upon tin plates is also questioned by many members, who think too much is assumed about the possibilities of developing the industry. The cut on steel rails is not satisfactory to Western members who think that $11 a ton would be the right figure. The net revenue features of the bill seem to be well received. Members who feared that the tobacco tax would be wiped out entirely are pleased that Maj. McKinley and his associates have been so conservative. The sugar schedule also seems to grow in favor. Those who are familiar with the subject are convinced that effective provision is made for striking down the giant Sugar Trust, and they believe that an average cut of 55 per cent means much cheaper sugar for the consumers. Talk is heard about the free sugar and bounty men combining to defeat the measure, while talk that the extreme sugar men who oppose any substantial reduction will take the same course is also heard. But nothing of this sort is likely to happen. Western members approve the lumber schedule, most of them saying the reductions are a step in the right direction. The bill will probably be laid before the committee tomorrow. The minority will discuss it section by section and offer amendments which will be regularly voted down. The measure will probably be reported so as to be called up in the House some time in April.

The Cherokee Strip Homesteaders' Association has issued a secret circular dated at Guthrie, Oklahoma, Arkansas City, Winfield, and Coldwater, Kas., March 11, which recites that "the Administration having given evidence of its entire sympathy with the thousands who are clamoring for a home in the great domain now wholly given over to cattle barons to the exclusion of many worthy settlers, it has been deemed expedient for the prospective settlers to organize a secret association, having for its object the invasion of the Cherokee Strip at a given time. Accordingly the 23d day of April at 12 o'clock a concerted movement by boomers will be made on all sides of the outlet. We have good reasons to believe that the settlers will be unmolested if the movement assumes sufficient proportion."

The last nine words are italicized. The matter was brought to the attention of the President today, and he advised that a statement be given to the press to the effect "that no matter what the proportions of the raid the settlement of the strip will not be allowed until it is made lawful."

The fate of the Blair Educational bill is uncertain. Unless the Senators who are yet to talk prove too long-winded the vote will be taken tomorrow. Senator Blair is in a flutter of excitement. He thinks his pet measure will get through with a margin of from three to five, but he denies there are several Senators on the fence who have power to beat the bill. Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, who made a canvass of the Senate a few weeks ago and found a majority against the measure, is still sure that it will be defeated. Not many Southern Democratic Senators who supported it have fallen away, but New England and Western Republicans are now aggressive in their opposition. Among the Western Senators who will vote in the negative are Squire of Washington, Pierce and Casey of North Dakota, Davis of Minnesota, Spooner and Sawyer of Wisconsin, Farwell of Illinois, and Walcott of Colorado. Two years ago the Blair bill passed the Senate with a majority of ten, the yeas being 39 and the nays 29.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

James F. Ellis, Wisconsin, Consul at Brockville, Canada. Registers of Land-Offices—Harlan P. Wolcott, Larned, Kas.; Reuben N. Kratz, Mitchell, S. D. Receiver of Public Money—Edmund W. Eakin, Pierre, S. D. Commodore E. K. Beckham to be Real-Admiral. Postmasters—Wisconsin, Norse Mills, Kiel; Michigan, Sumner A. Whitehead, Eaton Rapids; Iowa, William P. Moulton, Stuart; Indiana, Jonas Myers, Rochester; William C. Adams, Petersburg; William H. Breeding, Edinburg; Mark L. Demottes, Valparaiso; Joseph H. Weeks, Upper Alton; Frederick G. Diefenbach, Blue Island; Nebraska, Samuel L. Andrews, Crete; James B. Hartwell, Hastings; Frank E. Helvey, Nebraska City; South Dakota, Newman C. Nash, Canton.

In the House today Mr. Cooper of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Elections, called up the Maryland contested case of Mudd against Compton, it being agreed that debate should be limited to six hours, at the end of which time the previous question should be considered as ordered. Mr. Lacey of Iowa opened the discussion with an argument in support of the claims of the contestants. Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Mr. Greenhalge of Massachusetts also advocated the case of the contestant, and the case of the sitting member was upheld by Mr. Moore of Texas and Mr. Gibson of Maryland. Pending a vote the House adjourned.

A. M. Bishop, Esq., Mayor of Quincy, Ill., is here endeavoring to secure from the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors an appropriation of $25,000 for the improvement of Quincy Bay. He expects to return to Quincy in a day or two, saying been informed by wire this afternoon that "an unknown" will make a contest against him for the nomination for the Mayoralty.

Chicago people will be interested in knowing that the House Committee having finished consideration of the Lard bill expects to turn its attention to Butterworth's bill for the suppression of the business of dealing in futures. Mr. Butterworth is loaded for an elaborate speech on this subject whenever the committee gives him a chance to be heard.

The President, accompanied by ex-Senator Sewell of New Jersey, left Washington this afternoon on a ducking expedition to the preserves of the Maryland Ducking Club, with headquarters at Bengies, near Triumph, Md. He will probably return to Washington Friday night.

The House Committee on Public Lands today ordered a favorable report on the Comstock bill for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific railroad indemnity lands with a few amendments.

NIAGARA FALLS' FAMOUS HOSTELRY SOLD.

The Historic Cataract Hotel Purchased by Mrs. Peter A. Porter.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 19.—[Special.]—The Cataract Hotel of Niagara Falls, one of the largest and most historical hotels in this part of the State, was sold today to Mrs. Peter A. Porter, wife of ex-Assemblyman Porter. The consideration is $101,000. The transfer was made on the part of S. M. N. Whitney and the heirs of the late D. R. Jerauld, of whom Mrs. Porter is a daughter. This is the noted hostelry at which Gen. Lafayette stopped and other prominent foreigners back in the forties and fifties before railroads were built and travel was by stage coach.

Diphtheria is cured by the use of Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne as a gargle. Ask your physician to try it.

THE LOVE INSTINCT IN CHILDREN.

Miss Harrison Tells How It Should Be Trained—Talk to Mothers.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison talked on the "Love Instinct in the Child" before the mothers' class at the Art Institute yesterday morning.

"The first time the baby smiles at its mother shows the awakening of the soul, the instinct of love which the Creator implanted," she said. "We should learn to train this instinct, than which none is more important, from the beginning. The child must love; it may love what you and I would turn from in disgust. I do not doubt the statement of a celebrated physician that many infants in foundlings' homes die from lack of love—they are treated there like little machines.

"If you don't train this instinct properly the child will do wrong. Here is a fundamental principle: Love is to be tested by its effect upon the will. While 99 per cent of grown people are selfish and unloving, all little children are naturally loving and unselfish. They can be easily trained. Selfishness lies at the root of all the worst evils of human life. One of the most significant figures in Shakspeare is King Lear, the rich, powerful, loving, and indulgent father, who comes to great grief because of his child's ingratitude. And so do other good parents who do not understand how to train this love instinct of the child into the unselfish and self-sacrificing kind.

"There are two kinds of love—or, rather, two tendencies of the instinct. The first is that which expresses itself in a mere kiss, or caress, or a word of endearment without any special sacrifice; the second, that which includes a sacrifice. While your child is in a loving mood ask it to do some little thing for you. You often see a child throw its arms around the mother's neck, and fifteen minutes later do something that it knows will pain the parent. Character building is the same as muscular building—it is gradual and must begin early.

"I will give you an incident which came within my observation showing the value and the result of this testing of the child's love. A mother was shut up in her room with a sick headache. Her little boy came in and she told him mother was sick. He went out of the room and carefully closed the door behind him. A moment later the mother heard the most peculiar bumping and rolling about in the next room. Then all was still. Soon the little fellow came tiptoeing in and laid his hand on his mother's forehead, saying:

"'Mamma, I fixed up all the chairs and the work-basket. Ain't your headache better?'

"He wanted to show his love for his mother by doing something to please her. Once, in my kindergarten, a sturdy little Scotch laddie displaced a younger boy in the seat nearest me and stubbornly refused to relinquish it. I asked him why he wanted that seat and he said because he loved me. In all good kindergartens the children love their teachers.

"'Isn't your love strong enough to stretch across the table?' I asked him.

"'Yes,' he replied, and got up and went to a seat further away. When I caught his eyes again they were just gleaming to show that his love was strong enough to reach across the table. When an appeal is made to the child aright it will quickly respond.

"When a child offers to do something for you never refuse the offer. Don't crush down this spiritual love. If the child wants to do something really impossible don't say, 'You're not quite big enough; mamma will do it.' Substitute another service. Your little boy cannot bring the sun, but he can hold the pins for you while you dress it. Train the child to do things that are disagreeable. It is only by self-sacrifice that this spiritual, unselfish love is built up and made strong."

Next week Miss Harrison will tell why the child loves the story of "The House That Jack Built."

THE CABINET AT THE WHIST TABLE.

Relative Merits of the Statesmen at the Great Game.

New York *World:* Whist is a game in which skillful management of the cards takes precedence over mere chance. Hence it is that dolts finds it "a very stupid game," while possessors of brains derive much pleasure as well as mental training from its pursuit. It will, therefore, be a cause of surprise to students of current political events, as well as a source of sorrow to those good people who believe that playing-cards were invented for reasons best known to himself by the devil, to learn that the game is played, or at least played at, by President Harrison and the members of his Cabinet.

An opportunity to study the relative merits of the statesmen is afforded by a Washington correspondent, who ventures the assertion that all are proficient with the single exception of Uncle Jere Rusk, who, it seems, affords his colleagues a deal of amusement whenever he takes a hand. "He may yet be impeached," says the correspondent, "because at the beginning of a recent game he led a king, the second hand laid down the ace, and while the two other Cabinet partners swooned Uncle Jere and the second hand roared with laughter. Now I've found out where the ace is!" roared the partner, a husbandry, pounding the table and throwing back his head."

Then the Cabinet officers laughed some more and poked each other's ribs, all at the expense of the funny old man from Wisconsin who cut such ludicrous capers with the great intellectual game.

But hold on. Why shouldn't he have led the king? Presumable he held the queen, in which case every recognized authority on the game, from Cavendish to Proctor, advises the very play made by Uncle Jere. Dr. Pole, the prince of whist scientists, could hardly be more explicit than in saying as he does:

Holding king and queen, lead king.

But it was not Uncle Jere's lead that amused his colleagues so much, after all; it was the fact that his opponent held the ace. That was simply side-splitting. And when the Secretary of Agriculture capped the climax by shouting, "Now I've found out where the ace is!" two other Secretaries nearly fell off their chairs, so great was their delight at the old gentleman's ingenuousness.

Still this same Dr. Pole and Proctor and Cavendish and all the experts insist that just that and nothing else is the object of such a lead, in order to place the queen in command of the suit. The play, indeed, is as much a rule of the game as that of returning a lead of trumps. It is evident that, whatever may be his shortcomings in other directions, Uncle Jere is the only member of the Cabinet who understands the first elements of whist.

AN INTERESTING ROCK.

Turning Out Hundreds of Snakes Annually to Be Promptly Killed.

FORKSTON, March 15.—There is a rock in a lot near William Van Fleet's farmhouse at May's Clearing which becomes an object of general interest as spring approaches. It is a fissured rock about twelve feet long and rising three feet aoove the surface. The fissures are perpendicular and evidently lead down the rock as far as it goes beneath the ground. The rock is not more than ten rods from Van Fleet's house and the same distance from the public road. For twenty years or more it has been known as the snake rock. In April, 1870, a man who worked for Van Fleet was passing close to the big stone when he saw a snake coming slowly out of one of the crevices. It was what is known as a milk snake. While the man was watching the snake other snakes began to appear at different crevices until he counted forty. There were black snakes, blowing adders, and common striped snakes. The hired man went back to the house and got Van Fleet, and the two remained by the rock until they had killed 200 snakes. All through that month snakes kept coming out of the rock, and over 500 were killed. How many got away was not known, but there must have been quite a number, for the next spring the rock yielded just as many more that had gone there to hibernate and winter over. The snake-bearing rock became locally famous in time, and for years, as soon as the weather begins to get warm in the spring, farmers and others come to Van Fleet's lot from miles around to see the snakes come out, and to have a hand in killing them. The rock has never failed to give up hundreds of snakes every spring, and the curious part of it is no one has ever yet been able to discover any going into the rock in the fall, although it has been closely watched. When and how the great collection of snakes goes into the winter-quarters in Van Fleet's rock is a mystery yet to be solved. It is supposed the serpents slip in at night when no one is watching.

NO MARKET QUOTATIONS.

THE BOARD OF TRADE ASKS LEAVE TO SUPPRESS THEM ENTIRELY.

A Motion Before Judge Tuley to Be Allowed to Put Into Effect Its Recent Resolution March 31—The Outside Brokers Object—Church Members Say a Note Was Altered—Col. Lippincott's Eatables—Other Items—Legal Notes—The Record.

The Chicago Board of Trade renewed before Judge Tuley yesterday its motion to have the injunction standing against it so modified that it will not be punished for contempt of court if it puts in effect March 31 its recently adopted resolution to discontinue altogether on that date the furnishing of market quotations. The matter was set by Judge Tuley for argument before Judges Tuley, Collins, and Horton at 2 o'clock Friday.

About three weeks ago a similar motion was made by the board. A. W. Green then stated that the injunction granted in the cases of James A. Murphy & Co., A. J. Lichtstern, the New York and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchange, and other brokers was in effect a mandamus compelling the board to furnish these alleged bucket-shop quotations of the market, whether the board wished to continue in the business of furnishing quotations or not. It was shown that the decision of the Supreme Court stated that the board could not be compelled to continue furnishing quotations as a business, but that it could be compelled, if it furnished them to anybody, to furnish them to all alike without discrimination.

At that time the Judge said the board's motion was premature, and that it must first give some evidence of its good faith before asking for a modification. Thereupon the resolution of the board to go out of business altogether March 31 was adopted.

Henry Decker, attorney for the brokers in whose favor the injunctions are in force, said:

"We will oppose the motion. We will contend that this resolution is a mere trick to dump the outside brokers who are now getting quotations through the injunctions. In other words, we will insist upon some guarantee that if the board is going out of the business of furnishing quotations it will stay out. We say it can't go out of business March 31 and go in again, say, April 1, after by its act of going out it has cut us off. We being out of the quotations cannot enjoin the board, for we would not be in possession and could only look to a suit at law for damages. Another thing we will insist on is that the board will not be going out of the business if its members are allowed to send the prices by private wire to their out-of-town correspondents. If that is done, and it is unquestionably the board's conception to do so, we will be out of the quotations and the Supreme Court's decision will be violated in spirit, not in letter. We insist that the new move is merely a scheme to get the court's consent to do that which would be contempt of court if done without its approval."

Church Members and a Note.

In the suit of the Fort Dearborn National Bank against Richard P. Fruer, the Rev. H. H. Barbour, and five members of the Belden Avenue Baptist Church on a $1,500 note, an amendment to the declaration was yesterday filed by the bank setting up that since Messrs. Fruer and Barbour have declined to pay as principals the guarantors should be held. A copy of the note is furnished, which reads on the back: "For value received we hereby guarantee the payment of the within note at maturity or at any time thereafter, with interest at 8 per cent per annum until paid, and agree to pay all costs or expenses paid or incurred in collecting the same, waiving notice and protest." It is signed by J. O. Pierce, Sam. L. Anable, John H. Perry, Hiram Crawford, O. P. Kellog, and C. E. Bergsteed.

The defendants claim that the note was altered after they had signed.

They Criticise Col. Lippincott's Eatables.

The trial of the suit of Col. Oliver Lippincott, a well-known hotelkeeper at Fox Lake, against John M. Green, John Quincy Walker, John Lefler, Richard Vaughan, and Augustus L. Patterson was begun in Judge Altgeld's court yesterday. The defendants are the Executive Committee which had charge of a reunion at Fox Lake of the First Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps in July, 1888. Col. Lippincott contracted to board those who attended for $1 a head, but he claims that the committee guaranteed him 400 guests per day, or a total of $2,400 for the week. The average attendance proved to be about 200. The defendants claim that the Colonel agreed to furnish fireworks, ice-water, etc., but did not do so. They also claim that the board was not up to the mark, so that many left after a meal or two and found board elsewhere. They have already paid $505, and think this ought to be sufficient to satisfy the hotelkeeper's claim.

Want the Association Wound Up.

George C. Sanborn, F. J. Gallagher, and Ulich Bourke filed an amendment in Judge Jamieson's Court yesterday to their bill against the Chicago City Savings and Loan Association. They assert that the concern is insolvent and ask that a receiver be appointed, claiming that when the Secretary departed with $7,000 of the association's funds he left it with $25,000 assets and $40,000 liabilities. The bill as amended states that it is almost the unanimous opinion of directors and stockholders that the company should go into liquidation.

Divorce Matters.

In the suit of Mary Rogers for divorce against James Rogers, who was once a coal dealer at No. 599 West Twelfth street, a daughter testified that she had not seen her father sober in four years. There are seven in the family, all of whom are supported by the wages of the two eldest daughters.

Mrs. Annie A. Shanahan has sued for a divorce from Dr. Thomas P. Shanahan, whom she married in 1879. She charges that while Assistant Coroner of Cook County he neglected to pay the rent of the house where she lived, so that she had to leave. He is also charged with unfaithfulness with one Lillian Harcourt. He is said to have an income of $8,000 from personal property, to prevent the disposal of which Judge Collins yesterday issued an injunction. Proper alimony is asked and the custody of the 10 and 7 year old boys.

A divorce was granted by Judge Collins yesterday to Arthur H. Clayton, a clerk for J. W. Tuohy & Co., from Martha E. Clayton, a temperance lecturer well known in Canada as Mrs. Kent-Moore.

Mrs. Etta Hewett Purkins secured a divorce from Edward Purkins, son of E. T. Purkins, the wealthy mill owner of Saluda, Va. She said she left Purkins on account of his habits in 1888 and came to Chicago, where she has earned a living as a stenographer. Purkins put in an answer admitting that he was a drunkard, but claimed that he was such prior to his marriage, and his wife accepted him with knowledge of his habits. He wanted the custody of his 4-year-old daughter, and said his parents were willing to rear her. The court awarded her custody to the mother.

Alfred W. Braman was sued for divorce from his wife, Amelia E. Braman, for drunkenness.

The Lake Shore Charged with Spite Work.

Before Judge Jamieson Mrs. George W. Johnson of Boston, wife of the Minister to Persia, Mrs. S. S. Haven, Mrs. George A. Roper, and Mrs. Clara Benjamin, who are the heirs of the late S. S. Stowell, and the Kirby Cider company, their tenants, are seeking to compel the Lake Shore and Nickel-Plate railroads to lay tracks and furnish railroad facilities for their warehouse on the Stowell property, consisting of 198 feet on Clark street, between Stowell slip and Twelfth street. The Stowell heirs claim that in 1856 they gave the Lake Shore road a right of way over certain of their property in return for which the road agreed to lay the tracks and supply facilities for loading cars at the warehouse. They further assert that this contract was carried out for twenty years, and at the end of that time the Lake Shore wanted the Stowell property for a terminus of the Nickel-Plate road. The heirs refused to sell, and it is said the railroads then withdrew the facilities and induced the city to build the Twelfth street viaduct in order to depreciate the value of the Stowell freehold. It is claimed that the Lake Shore agreed with Mr. Harrison, then Mayor, to pay part of the cost of the viaduct, but did not do so, and recently before Judge Hawes the Stowell heirs and one of their tenants recovered verdicts for $14,500 against the city for damages to their property by the viaduct.

Trying to Break a Will.

A jury was obtained in Judge Collins' court late yesterday afternoon to try a contest between the children of Frederick W. Page of Elk Grove over his will. Mr. Page was a prominent farmer and a church trustee and noted Methodist. He was worth $60,000 and was 73 years old. He left a ten-acre lot worth $1,000 to his son, John E. Page; $1,000 to Martha A. Day, a daughter; $500 to Lulia Hall, a daughter, and all the rest to Hiram A. Page and Ellen Page. The will left nothing to Sarah E. Jones, another daughter. All have combined against Hiram E. and Ellen Page to break the will. They claim that their father was in his dotage when he executed it and was under undue influence by Hiram E. and Ellen Page, who would not let any of the other children into the room where their father was and practically dictated the terms of the will.

On behalf of Hiram and Ellen it is shown that they are blind and hence deprived of the means of earning a livelihood. It is also asserted that long before his death Mr. Page gave John E. Page $17,000, a farm worth $12,000 to Mrs. Jones, and also money to Mrs. Day, and that as to Mrs. Hall she and her father were not on speaking terms, though he had offered to give her a farm, and she had refused it. It is also said that Hiram and Ellen get only about $10,000 by the will, which is less than the contestants received.

The Park National Not a Defendant.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Referring to your notice in today's paper regarding suit 50,023—Williams & Co. vs. Park National Bank—I desire to say that through clerical inadvertence the Park National Bank was made defendant to the suit. My clerk, in copying the præcipe, inserted the Park National Bank as defendant instead of Reichelt & Co.

GEORGE A. WILLIAMS.

Legal Notes.

Leibisch Rubenstein began action for $5,000 damages against Joseph Belfeld and F. J. Klein for malicious prosecution.

James H. Burke was appointed by Judge Shepard receiver in the case of William P. Fairbanks against Herman C. Singer and B. Cudney in bond of $5,000.

Mrs. Caroline Zipinski in Judge Driggs' court recovered a verdict for $5,000 against Gibeon, Parker & Co. March 15, 1888, her husband, Valentine, fell through an elevator shaft in the firm's factory and was killed.

The American Trust Savings Bank, assignee of Ward, Goldthwaite & Co., died an inventory in the County Court of the bankrupt firm's assets. The total value of the stock is placed at $2,045 and the furniture is estimated at $500. Of the outstanding accounts the amount of $6,227 is put down as good, $2,709 bad, and $661 doubtful.

Judge Shepard entered a decree confirming the report of the commissioners appointed under the will of the late William Wilshire. They reported that they had set off the west half of Block 25 of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the east half of Sec. 31, 39, 14, to George Wilshire and the east half of the same block to Ada V. H. Wilshire, Frances M. Wilshire, Amelia M. Wilshire, Sally W. Perkins, and Ella W. and Fanny Pomeroy as tenants in common.

Decrees were entered by Judges Tuley and Collins giving to Janet W. Hubbard and Mrs. Julia W. Thompson property in Evanston worth $12,000 and $10,750 and releasing their title. Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Thompson are daughters of the late George Watson of Evanston. He intended to make a deed conveying the land to his two married daughters, but was stricken with paralysis and died. The court carried out his intention. He provided by will for another daughter, Margaret S. Watson. The decision was satisfactory to all the parties.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

126,478—Rose McDonald vs. Patrick W. Holway and Michael McShernock. Assn., $1,000. M. McGlory, atty.

125,479—John B. Ricketts vs. Edward F. Thomas and John H. Clark. E. F. Gorton, solr.

125,480—Mary A. Ayer vs. Daniel E. Burtis, John B. Scully, assignee, and William J. Morse, successor in trust. Bill to foreclose. Lot 40, Brookdale. F. R. Hamilton, solr.

125,481—J. H. Bradley vs. William A. Du Breuil. Appl.

125,482—Elisha A. Robinson vs. August Floegel. Conf. judgt., $667. E. S. Walker, atty.

125,483—Anson Lamson vs. Rudolph, Joseph, and Simon Diemel. Asst., $1,500. C. H. Remy, atty.

125,484—August Hammer vs. William H. Vallas. Appl.

125,485—Kate Hastings et al. vs. Anna B., James H., and Mary Moore, Sarah Parnsten, Annie and Elbridge Simpson, Mina Jobbins, Jessie Gardner, Jane and James Douglass, Mary and Henry F. Barber, Alfred, Lucy, Walter W., Caroline, Charles, and Rita Moore, William Johnson Jr., and Ann Johnson. Bill. N. E. Gary, solr.

125,486—Lubisch Rubinstein vs. Joseph Seifeld and S. J. Klein. Case, $5,000. B. M. Shafner, atty.

125,487—Conrad Kris et al. vs. Charles Paesch. Asst., $800. G. W. Plummer, atty.

125,488—Samuel P. Putnam vs. John F. Dugan. Asst., $6,000. H. K. Seelye, atty.

125,489—Martha A. Gibbs vs. City and C. F. Class. Case, $15,000. Hanecy & Herrick, attys.

125,490—Henry L. Gloe vs. Peter Brast, Carl Siegerdt, and August Tepper. Eject., $600. H. S. Mecartney, atty.

125,491—Peter C. King vs. Samuel and Mary Inison. Conf. judgt., $70. W. H. McKee, atty.

125,492—Katherine Hayes et al. vs. Ella S. McGrath and Dugald Campbell. Attchl., $237.14. J. L. Taylor, atty.

125,493—Mary A. Hogg, by next friend, vs. William, Ellen R., and Walter Hogg. Petn. for partn. F. T. Colby, solr.

125,494—Cleveland Co-operative Stove Co. vs. Wilhelmina Yohlke. Appeal.

125,495—Charles Lehnus, admr., vs. Frank Dietz. Asst., $1,000. M. B. Lehnus, atty.

125,496—Fairmount Upholstery Fringe Co. vs. Rudolph, Joseph, and Simon Diemel. Asst., $800. L. S. Hodges, atty.

125,497—Pa. Coal Co. vs. Niblock Coal and Mining Co. Asst., $3,000. D. Fales, atty.

125,498—Abe Rosenfeld et al. as. Rudolph Simon and Joseph Deimel. Asst., $1,000. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

125,499—Isabella Crevie vs. William Crevie. Bill for div. D. Cowan, solr.

125,500—H. W. Coulter vs. M. H. Ruble. Attch., $5,363.95. J. Pulleyn Bender, atty.

125,501—Wilhelm Griesser et al. vs. Edward G. Stebbins. Asst., $1,000. Lackner & Butz, attys.

125,502—Sidney Marks vs. Rebecca Marks. Bill for div. Dahms & Langworthy, solrs.

125,503—Replevin. Withheld for service.

125,504—John Unger et al. vs. Max Juhn and Aaron Adler. Attch., $3,000. Moses, Newman & Pam, attys. (Mch. 18.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—125,284, Anton Hanson et al. vs. Henry S. Monroe; by dedt., $44.—121,756, Charles W. Merriam et al. vs. John H. Hood; same, $30.—125,374, Home Ins. Co. vs. Samuel Hilliard and Ben H. Hilliard; on findn., $6,533.—125,375, same vs. same; on findn., $650.—125,415, Park Bros. & Co. vs. Wm. N. Whitely Co.; by dedt., $4,864.—125,371, Thomas H. Watson et al. vs. John and Benjamin Hall; on findn., $350; attch. dissolved and dam. waived.—118,975, Carl F. Julin vs. J. V. Hall; on findg., $80 n. c.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,483, Steffens vs. Schultz; dec. appg. commrs.—2,376, Wilshire vs. Wilshire; dec. confg. rep. commrs.

JUDGE JAMIESON—2,924, Connelly vs. Fitzhenry; dec. ordering part.—3,550, People's B. and L. Ass. vs. W. E. Welch et al.; dec. ord. sale.—Same vs. C. C. Cornbury et al.; dec. ord. sale.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

83,065—F. A. Woodbury vs. Edgar Holmes, William L. Cain, Ella M. Fuller, and R. A. Thomson. Bill to foreclose. S. 25 ft s of W. 75 ft of lot 17, 15. F. A. Woodbury, solr.

83,066—Bill. Withheld for service.

83,067—Susannah E. Letcher vs. Harry S. Letcher. Bill for divorce. F. A. Denison, solr.

83,068—Stanislaus Kewolinski vs. Stephen and Mary Wenciskowski. Appeal.

83,069—Franz E. Heilwig vs. Mrs. G. F. Curtis. Replevin, $300. Goldsier & Rodgers, attys.

83,070—Henry Hoge vs. Anna E. Hoffman. Appeal.

83,071—Warren Springer vs. Charles T. Yerkes, W. C. S. R. Co., C. C. R. Co., and C. Marvell. Asst., $3,000. John C. Richberg, atty.

83,072—Michael Koenig vs. F. X. Darlington. Conf. judgt., $238. Hendricks & Robinson, attys.

83,073—Mary Lehane vs. Same. Appl.

83,074—Simon Hasterlik vs. Phillip Hamburger. Attach., $580. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

83,075—James Lawlor et al. vs. John C. Maxwell. Asst., $3,000. John C. Richberg, atty.

83,076—F. J. Murphy vs. William McCoy. Appl.

83,077—Henry Schwebs vs. Adolph Schwebs, David Ahlers, and August Proshell. Bill to foreclose. Lot 31, blk 2, McReynold's add. R. D. Hussagh, solr.

83,078—Paul A. Mayr vs. Minnie F. Mayr. Bill for div. D. S. Pride, solr.

83,079—Alice M. Jones vs. Louis Tidow. Bill for div. Masterson & Coffey, solrs.

83,080—National Printing & Engraving Co. vs. John B. and James D. Jones and W. H. Morton. Asst., $1,500. C. E. Aldrich, atty.

83,081—James M. Reddy vs. George M. and Robert Fadner. Tres., $5,000. A. S. Trude and W. A. Foster, attys.

83,082—Eleanor Mars vs. August Mars. Bill for div. S. A. French, atty.

83,083—Jerome I. Case vs. John S. Robbins. Asst., $25,000. F. Ullmann, atty. (March 17.)

83,084—Jerome I. Case vs. Alfred W. Bramen. Bill for div. J. H. Westover, solr. (March 18.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—79,764, Talmon Simmons vs. F. De Witt Smith; by dedt., $4,000.—79,495, P. Schoenhofen Brewg. Co. vs. Joseph Neuberg; same, $230.—74,476, Louis Weber et al. vs. Fenton & Lawlor; same, $1,200.—79,081, Wm. Philipson vs. Bill Standard Dict. Co.—Thomas E. Hill, Hill & Porteous M. Co., and George M. Porteous; same, $1,007.—79,495, Wells & Nellegar Co. vs. Harry Arnold; same, $176 and sci. fa.—79,748, Swift & Co. vs. B.

WISH TO RESTORE RATES.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS CALLED ON TO ADVANCE TARIFFS.

Difficulties in the Way of Patching Up a Peace—Many Officials Friendly to Scalpers—They Believe in Paying Commissions—Necessity for a New Western Association—A Proposition to Make Chicago Rates Between St. Paul and the Southwest—Railroad Notes.

The effect of the passenger rate war is beginning to be seriously felt by some of the Western and Northwestern roads. Strenuous efforts are being made to bring the trouble to an end. At the requests of the Presidents who attended the "Gentlemen's" session Tuesday a call was issued yesterday for a meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of all the lines interested, to be held in the "Rookery" Wednesday, March 26. The question of restoring passenger rates in the territory of the old Western States Passenger Association will be considered.

It is not known how many of the lines will be represented. Several of the general passenger agents are on a junketing trip in Mexico. Their absence may prevent a settlement of existing difficulties.

In order to bring about an adjustment of present complications it is necessary that every road within the territory of the old Western States Passenger Association be represented. It is not considered probable that passenger rates can be restored and maintained until a new passenger association has been organized. The present war is due to the collapse of the old association. Had it been continued, even in its unsatisfactory condition, Western passenger affairs would never have become as demoralized as they are at present.

As matters stand there is nothing to restrain any road from doing as it pleases. Some of the General Passenger Agents appear to be only too glad to take advantage of the chaotic condition of things. Even with existing low rates (less than one-half the regular tariffs) enormous commissions are being paid to scalpers, leaving scarcely any revenue to the railroads. A new association will do no good unless the practice of paying commissions is done away with.

The Inter-State Commission has declared that the custom is demoralizing, and an amendment to the Inter-State law is now before Congress making it illegal to pay commissions or to allow tickets to be sold by any but regular agents of the roads, a penalty of $5,000 being provided for violations of the provision.

As it will be several months, however, before the amendment will be acted on by Congress, the railroads will have to take steps at once to end the practice of paying commissions and using the scalpers as agencies for secretly cutting rates. If those inquiries were done away with the railroads would be able to make a material reduction in passenger rates and still make more money for the stockholders than they do now.

As so many of the General Passenger Agents are wedded to the commission system, which is their only stock in trade, it is hardly probable that next Wednesday's meeting will result in a new association. To reform the passenger service the Presidents or General Managers of the Western roads will have to take the matter in hand, rectify the evils from which the service is suffering, then tell their General Passenger Agents to like it if they cannot get along without paying commissions or resorting to illegitimate practices they will be permitted to resign.

SCHEMING TO BENEFIT ST. PAUL.

A Proposition to Reduce Rates to the Northwest and Southwest.

At the last meeting of the Southwestern Division of the Western Freight Association a proposition was made to the effect that the rates between St. Paul and common points and Southwestern Missouri River points be on the basis of 60 cents first-class, westbound, and 75 cents on east-bound business. Two roads—the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City—voted in favor of the proposition. All the other roads voted against it.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City thereupon filed the following notice:

It is the intention of this company to establish through rates between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota Transfer and Southwestern Missouri River points and territory beyond on the Chicago basis, live stock and lumber excluded, the above to be effective as soon as the rates can be legally adopted.

The Chairman did not think such a notice could be entertained. The rates between St. Paul and the Southwest had been made at certain fixed differences above the Chicago rates. Those had been recommended by a committee consisting of representatives of lines terminating at St. Paul and had been accepted and published by the association. If, therefore, the rates between St. Paul and the Missouri River were reduced by independent action other lines would claim the right to make corresponding reductions between Chicago and Mississippi River and Missouri River points.

The representatives of the Chicago and Alton and the Wabash announced that if the St. Paul tariffs were reduced in the manner indicated they would reserve the right to make corresponding reductions from Chicago and St. Louis.

The representative of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City said his intention in giving the notice was to get the matter before the Inter-State Association, the implied understanding being that it would go to that body.

Suit Against the Rock Island.

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 19.—[Special.]—A decision was rendered in the District Court here today in the case of the State of Iowa vs. The Rock Island railroad. This suit was brought by the State to enforce the order of the State Railway Commission commanding the Rock Island to rebuild its dismantled track into Fort Dodge. The decision of the court sustains the ruling of the commission and decrees that the Rock Island build a track into this city before Aug. 15, 1893. This suit has been watched by railway men all over the country as involving the right of a company to violate any of its charter obligations. The road was originally built by a State land grant, the company agreeing to build and maintain a road into Fort Dodge. Afterwards the company changed hands. The track from Tara to this city was torn up and a leased line operated in its stead. The city complained to the Railroad Commission, which ordered the road to rebuild its track. The road refused to obey the order, and the State brought suit to enforce it, with the above result. The railroad company will appeal.

The Situation in the Northwest.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—Said a member of the Trunk-Line Executive Committee today: "There is a ray of light in the Northwest if it proves true that President Hill will at last send some one to represent the Great Northern at the next trunk-line meeting. It is understood that he has had conferences with the Soo and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, so that he can say just what he will do and what they will agree to. In that case the whole matter may be settled. The trouble will be with the Chicago lines. President Hill will not consent to any proposition which puts Duluth at a disadvantage. It is no further from Duluth to Buffalo than it is from Chicago to Buffalo, and there is no more danger in the trip through Lake Superior than through Lake Michigan. He will therefore insist upon an equal rate, and if there is to be peace the Chicago and St. Paul lines will have to submit to it or fight, and they cannot afford to fight."

Entertaining the Passenger Agents.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 19.—The Governor of the State of Jalisco received the General Passenger Agents at Juanacatlan, where they were entertained at luncheon. Upon their arrival here yesterday the agents held a preliminary meeting and adjourned until today. At the meeting today W. B. Wrenn presided. After an organization had been effected an adjournment was taken until tomorrow. The visitors will be banqueted by Delphin Sanchez of the Inter-Oceanic Railroad. The banquet, it is said, will cost $25,000. President Diaz has expressed his willingness to receive the agents, and has given orders that every possible courtesy be extended to them during their stay.

Notes.

Representatives of the roads in the Western Freight Association will meet in the Rookery today with the officials of the Union Pacific regarding the notice of the latter that they will not accept regular proportions of rates on through traffic based on the new rates between Chicago and the Missouri River. In other words, the Union Pacific's proposition is that the cut rates shall not be carried into territory west of the Missouri River.

Another meeting of the Lumber Committee of the Central Traffic Association was held in this city yesterday to settle the difficulties regarding lumber rates between Michigan and Ohio points. Owing to the absence of the representatives of some of the roads it was decided to meet at Detroit Friday.

H. L. Miller has been appointed Superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Division of the Pennsylvania in place of W. F. Black, resigned to take the position of General Manager of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago. W. B. Leeds has been appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg in place of H. L. Miller.

The Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association has appointed the following standing committee on Relations with Roads South of the Ohio River: G. J. Grammer, Chairman; L. E. Brockenbraugh, A. H. McLeod, D. F. McCabe, R. W. Grizer, J. J. Fletcher, G. S. Cochran, H. W. Hibbard, S. B. Knight, W. S. Weed, and R. M. Fraser.

The roads formerly members of the Western States Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following: Order of King's Daughters, Bloomington, Ill., April 9 and 10, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; Illinois State Dental Society, annual meeting, Springfield, Ill., May 13 to 16, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; German Catholic benevolent societies, State meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., May 27 and 28, one fare for the round trip from points in the State of Wisconsin; Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, ninth annual convention, St. Louis, Mo., June 12 to 15, fare and one-third from association points; annual convention National Association Master Plumbers, Denver, Colo., June 15 to 19, one fare for the round trip between Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, and intermediate points; annual convention Millers' National Association, Minneapolis, Minn., fare and one-third from association points; Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 29 to Sept. 5, one fare for the round trip from points in Iowa.

The Central Traffic Association has taken the following action regarding rates and divisions on traffic from Southern Illinois points via East St. Louis: Rates between East St. Louis and points in the Central Traffic Association territory shall apply in like manner on traffic to and from Belleville, Ill. The rates above provided for are to be divided as follows: On traffic to and from points in the following territory, including those on the lines named, 30 per cent of the rate shall accrue to the roads between Belleville and East St. Louis. The western boundary shall be the west line of Indiana via the Michigan Central to Detroit, thence to Toledo, thence via the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo to Columbus, thence via the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis to Cincinnati, thence via the north bank of the Ohio River to the eastern line of Illinois north to Lake Michigan. On traffic to and from points in the Central Traffic Association territory, north and east of the above boundary lines, 35 per cent of the rate shall accrue to the roads between Belleville and East St. Louis. The receiving road in East St. Louis shall pay the East St. Louis switching charge of $1 per car on car-load, or 3 cents per 100 pounds on less than car-load shipments.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

SUBSCRIBER, City: The father of the present Czar was assassinated March 13, 1881.

MILWAUKEE SUBSCRIBER (also F. L. M., Chicago): THE TRIBUNE does not decide bets.

C. A. S., Mendota: The statement made March 1 showed the debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, to be $1,094,547,530.

C. D. L.: It is not true that if a man leaves his wife here and goes to live in Dakota he can get a divorce from her provided he remains in that State three months.

Tariff Reduction Demanded.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why would it not be a good idea to call a convention of tariff reformers in the near future? The Republicans cannot carry the Western States much longer with high protective ideas as the principal plank in their platform. Let it be a National convention and demand a reduction with no uncertain sound.

W. J. ANDERSON.

Would Like Greater Protection.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it not about time that the citizens of the suburbs of Chicago received a little larger share of that attention from the City Government for which they as taxpayers have a right to expect? Is it not time the boulevards and other great thoroughfares and the settled portions of the suburban districts were properly lighted? They are now left in darkness.

Is it not also time that the police force was increased in those districts, so that life and property will be better guarded? Has not the period of killing defenseless women on our most frequented boulevards and of robbing our homes before continued long enough, and is it not time we had a change? This is a question which concerns a great many of Chicago citizens, and is easily answered. What say you?

TAXPAYER.

Standard Time.

OAKLAWN, Ill., March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) What does standard railroad time mean? (2) What standard time do we use?

CONSTANT READER.

[Standard time is based on a regulation of the clocks to change one hour with each fifteen degrees of longitude. The principal meridian is that passing through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England. The clocks in this city are regulated to precisely six hours slow of Greenwich time instead of five hours fifty minutes twenty-seven seconds, which is the true difference of longitude. The standard time by which the railroad clocks in this city are run is therefore nine minutes thirty-three seconds (and a small fraction) slow of the time that would be determined by transit observations at the old location of the Dearborn Observatory.]

Transubstantiation.

CHICAGO, March 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A fair specimen of the injustice current in the discussion of religious questions is furnished in the communication of "Rationalist" in this morning's TRIBUNE. He inveighs against the doctrine of the Real Presence as a Roman Catholic one and makes no mention of the fact that the entire Lutheran Church, numbering, it must be, at least 30,000,000 souls, or more than one-third of the Protestants of the world—firmly believe in the same doctrine. Your correspondent says: "The faith of credulity of mankind is less than it was in the days of Luther." There is scarcely a skeptic in the world who does not eulogize Luther: and yet does your correspondent need to be told that Luther wrote on the wall with chalk in his immortal interview with Zwingle, "Hoc est corpus mihi," and refused to accept the proffered hand of Zwingle because the latter would not accept the literal rendering of those words, which Luther fastened upon the church he founded?

Again, there are Protestants outside of Lutheranism who believe in the Real Presence, and the writer is one of them. In the Church of England there are hundreds of thousands who believe in this doctrine. Why, then, lay the whole onus of it upon the Papal Church?

C. W. W.

Site of the Massacre of 1812.

ASPEN, Colo., March 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice your interesting article on the subject of the Chicago massacre of 1812. I was born on what is now Michigan avenue (then a farm) and within 1,200 feet of the scene of this awful affair. Your article is in the main correct, though not exactly so as regards the tree at the foot of Eighteenth street. This was one of a grove, consisting of perhaps fifty to seventy-five large cottonwoods, extending from a little north of Sixteenth to a little south of Eighteenth street. Almost in the center of this grove—I think the exact location would be 250 to 300 feet north of Eighteenth street, on the east end of Wirt Dexter's lot—stood a "clump" of eight or nine trees, or, rather, eight or nine bodies to one root. These trees were from a foot to eighteen inches in diameter and stood in an almost complete circle, so close together that no one could pass between them, except at one place on the east side. Here was an opening wide enough for a good-sized boy to pass through. The open space inside was about six feet in diameter. We, as boys, used this as our prison, when playing "hunt the gray" over the prairie. I have heard my father (who came to Chicago in 1832 and died of the cholera in 1849) say many times that ladies took refuge in our prison.

The sandhills extended from about where the Illinois Central roundhouse now is south to about Twenty-fifth street. They were covered with low cedar trees, ground pine, and sand cherry bushes, together with a perfect mat of sand prickers, to which the soles of our feet often gave testimony when in swimming. This old cemetery, where many of the old settlers were buried, was located near Twenty-second street and Calumet avenue. I think the McAvoy Brewery stands about the center of it.

I sincerely hope something will be done to commemorate this awful affair and perpetuate the memory of our ancestors, who fought the Indians, the fleas, and the ague to make so grand and beautiful a city as Chicago.

ROBERT G. CLARKE.

The Compulsory Education Law.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of last Friday appears an editorial on this subject in which I find the following extract from the protest of the three Roman Catholic Bishops of Wisconsin: "The public schools professedly and exclusively give only a secular education. The parochial school is established and operated to give both a secular and a religious education, and is, in our present time and circumstances, the ordinary, and, we may say, almost the only means for securing to Catholic children the necessary religious education." The admission made here that the Catholic parochial school is "almost the only means for securing to Catholic children the necessary religious training" is a suggestive and important commentary, coming as it does from such high authority, upon the methods, aims, and achievements of the Roman Church.

You do not see such emanations from Protestants; they do not fear to have their children attend the public schools, and why? Because "the only infallible guide of faith and practice," God's holy word, is taught at home, is freely put into the children's heads, and they are urged to read and study it. Further, they are taught in countless Sabbath-schools and by sermons preached in the churches the religion and morality of the Bible.

Protestants have their National, State, and county Bible societies, which scatter broadcast God's word, educating the people in Christ's life and teachings. The secular teaching which they get in the public schools, added to the grand truths revealed in the Bible, early in life fit great numbers of young Protestants for teachers in Sabbath-schools and missions all over our glorious land. Religious teaching is not monopolized by "the clergy" of the Protestant Church.

Who ever heard of a Catholic Bible society distributing the Douay version among the people and urging its study in the home? What does the average Catholic family know of God's word? They can tell you about the lives of any number of saints and quote the prayer-book freely, but when it comes to the teachings of Christ and his apostles as set forth in the New Testament, to the utterances of the prophets, historians, and poets of the Old Testament, they are almost as ignorant as if they could not read.

Let the Catholic Church educate the children through the use of the Bible in Church, Sabbath-school, and home and it will not fear the "demoralizing influence" of what the Bishops call the "godless public schools," meaning the American public schools.

LAYMAN.

Chauncey M. Depew for President.

DENVER, Colo., March 12.—[Editor New York Sun.]—The nomination of Chauncey Depew for President of the United States at a recent dinner in New York has called attention to the strong desire of the people throughout the entire country that the next Republican National Convention select him as its candidate. There is not in either of the two great political parties any other man with such popularity or who could so command the neutral vote.

Intensely American, of great mental ability, cultured and honest, and strong physically, he would make an ideal President.

His experience in all important public matters have not been uncertain but conservative. Loyal to the Union, he has shown no bitterness or injustice to the South. As the President of the greatest railroad in America, he has been singularly free from criticism as a monopolist or as the friend of corporations as against the common good.

The objection to him in the convention that nominated Harrison on account of his association with corporations, was from his rivals and not from the people.

If nominated he would probably retain his management of the New York Central railroad until elected, and point to his record and ask whether he had abused the great power of his office, rather than resign at the beginning of the campaign and so tacitly admit that his association with a railroad might injure him. Surely he would carry the State of New York, and perhaps New Jersey, while himself he would not be absolutely safe for his opponents.

If any Republican can split the Solid South he is the man.

The Vanderbilts, with whom he is associated, are popular in the South, and for men of such unusual wealth they are in fact deservedly popular throughout the whole country.

The strength of Mr. Depew is his weakness. As President he would be President. Owing his election to the people and not to party managers he would suffer no other hand to take the tiller; and therein lies the difficulty of his nomination. Nominate him, and men who love country more than party will rejoice. Elect him, and we shall have a typical, honest, capable American President.

If nominated, the only bar to his election can be removed by gagging Elliott F. Shepard during the canvass.

PERRIN BUSBEE.

Seattle Electric Street Railroad Securities Sold to Chicago Bankers.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 19.—[Special.]—The directors of our principal street railroad system yesterday confirmed the sale of an issue of $225,000 twenty-year 6 per cent first-mortgage bonds to N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, of Chicago. The road has been operated by electricity, and very successfully, carrying at the rate of over 5,500,000 passengers per annum. The system is to be largely extended.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND ON HAND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate, in sums to suit. Special funds of $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, and larger amounts at lowest rates.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., Main floor.

FUND (SPECIAL) TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in amounts from $3,000 up at 6 per cent without commission; smaller loans at favorable rates.
GOODRICH & SCOTT,
Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st. (second floor.)

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED or vacant; interest and commissions the lowest.
E. W. WESTFALL, 180 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.
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LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5 and 7 per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages.
JAMES LINDEN, 302 Tacoma Building.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
HENRY W. MERRIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES ON
IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
No delay. Will loan in amounts
of $2,000 and upwards.
ROGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Board Building.
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPwards on improved real estate in Chicago at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 73 and 74, 95 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 6½, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 86-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate in Chicago; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN TO BUY A HOME. PAY OFF a mortgage, or to improve your property; monthly payments; no delay. The Safety Loan and Building Association, 45, 142 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & SAY, BANKERS, 103 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

SEND APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS TO UNDERSigned. I have private funds to loan. E. A. SUMMINGS & CO., E. S. Judd, Loan Department Manager. S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—TO FIND A PRIVATE PARTY WHO has $5,000 to loan on gilt-edged real estate, improved; state terms. Address G 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR 5 YEARS, AT 5 PER CENT, without commission, $5,000 on first-class property. Address Sun, 39, 180 La Salle-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, 3 or 5 years' without commission; attorney's fees. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN sums of $10,000 and upwards; city property; principals preferred. H 47, Tribune office.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property; lowest rates; no commissions. G. STROMBERG, Room 25, 132 La Salle-st.

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DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

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ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, AND Contines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Rooms 73 and 74, 95 Washington-st.

STOCKS FOR SALE—FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLlars, guaranteeing better than 10 per cent dividend; stock paid up; last two years averaged over 30 per cent per annum; subject to investigation. Addres H 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—$25,000. WILL GUARANTEE 25 PER cent on the investment. G 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS without revaluation, on the South Side, a piece of ground 275 to 300 feet by 75 to 100 feet; will put improvements on it costing about $50,000. Address H 81, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

THE TEMPLE CYCLE EXCHANGE,
47 and 49 State-st.
High and medium grade American and English cycles.
Finest riding-school in Chicago.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st. Room 32; hours 2 to 5.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC MONDAY evening a blue emerald forget-me-not pin with 6 diamonds. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Call at 175 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV. OR ARCHER-AV., AT tendance agent's book of public school Department of Compulsory Education. Liberal reward for safe return to F. R. HILGOR, 1620 Michigan-av.

LOST—LEFT IN PEW 139, GRACE CHURCH, LAST Sunday morning, small alligator purse containing about $17. Return to 68 Stock Exchange Building.

LOST—SATURDAY, MARCH 15, A BLACK ENAMeled gold pin with small diamond in center. Reward if returned to 1706 Indiana-av.

LOST—SATURDAY, 15TH, A GOLD PANSY PIN, with small diamond in center. Reward if returned to 1706 Indiana-av.

MISSING SINCE FRIDAY MORNING, MR. H. J. Stickler; height 5 feet 6 inches; wore chinchilla overcoat and stiff hat. Send information to MRS. H. J. STICKLER, 123 Forty-third-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER Japanese Bldg., 365 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—IS ONLY FOR OUR STANDARD "Home" Belt, worth its weight in gold; scientific appliances for all diseases susceptible to electric treatment, men, women, and children. If you are sick and suffer call or write. Skilful physician in constant attendance. Office hours 10 to 5, 7 to 9; Sundays, 1 to 5. Home Treatment Electric Co., 191 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon. 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare my prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; I save purchasers agent's commission by calling on me. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER DEsires interview with capitalist wishing to invest in new invention of merit. Guaranteed to save 20 to 25 per cent in generating steam. Address P.-O. Box 713, Chicago.

PERSONAL — LADIES—MOLES, SUPERFLUOUS hair removed and the roots instantly killed by the electric needle; positively the only remedy which permanently destroys the hair bulb. No sulphates, plasters, fluids, etc., simply burn off the hair leaving with the skin and actually stimulate the roots to a more vigorous growth.
MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FROM New York would like to locate here; would accept a position as salesman, bookkeeper, clerk, collector, or anything else whereby a living can be made. Can furnish best of New York City references; also cash security if necessary. Address G 122, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper. Best of reference. G 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER OR GENeral office assistant. At city references. Address H 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or general office work; first-class references and bonds if required. H 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY OFFICE CLERK; first writer; moderate salary. References. Address H 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; experience and reference. G 150, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN OFfice or store; experienced in office work, with best references; small salary no objection if steady. G 180, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS AS sistant bookkeeper; familiar with all kinds of office work. Best references. H 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper temporarily engaged, will accept permanent position at moderate salary. Best city references. H 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK, 12 YRS. City experience, as manager. Good reference. H 76, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers.
J. S. HANNA, 413 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer and typewriter; references furnished. G 174, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman as situation on road, either commission or salary; have traveled in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Highest references furnished. G 172, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19, with some knowledge of drawing, to learn sign or picture painting; good references. G 14, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE MAN WANTS to do teaming for wholesale or manufacturing co.; will furnish rig to suit. G 63, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED GENTLEman in real estate or law office. Address H 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN WITH experience in managing men; should like position with some manufacturing concern or wholesale house. First-class references. H 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers.
J. S. HANNA, 413 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHer of two years' experience; using Remington machine. Best city references. Salary at first $10. Address H 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer and Remington operator or bookkeeper. City reference. G 154, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK IN private family by experienced girl. 2245 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK OR GENeral housework; references. Call at 179 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK. Apply today at 4805 Madison-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DOMEStics waiting employment in all capacities; references; open evenings. MRS. DEE, 3539 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AND French governess. References. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY A COMPEtent and experienced person on class journal, magazine, or newspaper, as editor or assistant, or in office at any capacity other than stenographer and typewriter. G 46, Tribune office.

WE HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY TO LEND AT current rates on approved real-estate security in Chicago. E. A. SUMMINGS & CO., E. S. Judd, Loan Department Manager. S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—TO FIND A PRIVATE PARTY WHO has $5,000 to loan on gilt-edged real estate, improved; state terms. Address G 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR 5 YEARS, AT 5 PER CENT, without commission, $5,000 on first-class property. Address Sun, 39, 180 La Salle-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, 3 or 5 years' without commission; attorney's fees. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN sums of $10,000 and upwards; city property; principals preferred. H 47, Tribune office.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property; lowest rates; no commissions. G. STROMBERG, Room 25, 132 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

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WANTED—$25,000. WILL GUARANTEE 25 PER cent on the investment. G 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — MAN EXPERIenced in operating filter presses used in color works. Address H 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—MILL MAN EXPERIENCED IN RUNning white-lead mills. H 72, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED — TEMPERATE UNMARRIED MAN, good driver, to care for horses and be generally useful. Send address and names of references to D K 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN COACHMAN. ADDRESS H 62, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$140 A MONTH; EASY WORK, FOR good canvassers. Apply to Henshel Photo and Portrait Co., 289 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MAN WELL RECOMMENDED FOR housework, driving, and care of horse, cow, and grounds. Address G 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL MAN IN DENTAL office; salary $25 per week and steady employment. Address W. H. WICKERSHAM, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE—MAN TO solicit in down-town renting department. Call between 5 and 7 p. m. Thursday. P. VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED UNMARRIED MAN for night watchman. Bring references. Commercial Hotel, Lake and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WHO is thoroughly versed in the art of modern photography. Must furnish good references and be willing to work and suffer call or write. Skilful physician in constant attendance. Office hours 10 to 5, 7 to 9; Sundays, 1 to 5. Home Treatment Electric Co., 191 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN OF INTEGrity to solicit for an established school supply house. 203 Royal Ins. Building. H 56, Tribune.

WANTED—SOLICITORS OF EXPERIENCE IN forming watch and clothing clubs. 59 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the manufacture of syrups and jellies; the right party can secure a first-class position in a Western city; must be well recommended. Give references and salary expected. Address D K 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN SHIRT IRONERS, ON NEW shirts. Address T. B. BOYD & CO., 314 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESLADY FOR corset department. Call at 229 Market-st., 2d floor.

Stenographers.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH UNITed Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle. Telephone.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

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SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper temporarily engaged, will accept permanent position at moderate salary. Best city references. H 48, Tribune office.

SITUAT

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON WEST TWELFTH-ST., west of California-av.; 44x125; street newly paved and two cars pass it; $150 per foot.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. MONROE AND LINCOLN, Ryerson & Burnham's; great bargain; $4,800.
MEADE & COE, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—By Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
We are authorized for a short time to offer
A RARE BARGAIN
in an elegant modern residence situated north of Division-st. and east of State.
The house is a 12-room, nearly new, modern, two-story, cellar and attic stone-front, with very handsome hardwood finish throughout, wood mantels of special design, etc., etc.; lot 30x130.
TO ANY ONE IN SEARCH OF AN IDEAL HOME THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.
Can be bought for $16,000, at which price it is a sacrifice.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Oakdale-av., corner Wabash,
225x190 feet.
Will sell in 50-foot lots.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. COOPER, ROOM 34, 185 DEARborn-st.—BARGAINS—The elegant 4-story stone residences, Nos. 438, 440, and 442 North State-st., near Scott-st., with lots 22½x125½ ft. to alley; $15,000 each; $2,000 cash, balance easy terms.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR GOETHE-st., 66x132, with brick improvements, renting for $60 per month; price, only $13,500.
SIDNEY LOEB,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—482 LA SALLE-AV.—THIS HOUSE will be in the market one week only. Call at 482 La Salle-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FINE LOT ON LINCOLN-st., 50 feet front, running through to Halsted-st., with 2-story frame dwelling. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 3, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE ON SIDNEY-COURT, ONE BLOCK west of Lincoln Park, 2 lots, 51 feet for $15,000. Stanis Building, Room 29.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—309 FEET, NORTH CLARK-ST., $10,000. 50 feet Argyle, $4,000.
50 feet Sheridan, $500.
Fancy stone steam-heated flat, $15,000; rent $1,760.
OTTO H. PLETSCH, 51 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—51 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—3-STORY and basement stone store and dwelling, 22x50; lot runs to alley; rental 7 per cent net on price, $8,000. Apply to owner, 245 Sixty-second-st., Englewood, Ill.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
We are authorized to offer
A RESIDENCE CENTER OF THE SOUTH SIDE.
STONE-FRONT TEN-ROOM HOUSES
IN GREAT VARIETY OF EXTERIOR, DESIGN,
AND INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.
Each house contains five and six large, light sleeping rooms, and bath and cold water. Furnaces heat, first floors finished in hardwood, French plate windows, beveled plate vestibule doors, handsome mantels, sideboards, electric bells, dining-room tables, speaking tubes, and wired throughout for electric gas lighting.
Each house has solid stone steps for main entrance and front and rear basement entrances, concrete cellars, walks, and yards.
SOUTH FRONTS, looking down open streets.
LOCATION—ELLIS-AV. AND 41ST-ST., one block east of Drexel-boulevard, one block from the lake, two blocks from 40th or 39th-st. Stations of Ill. Cent. R. R. and two blocks from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars, and close to Board of Trade Drexel-boulevard suburban station.
CONSTRUCTION is most thorough, special attention having been paid to heavy partition fire walls. We are just completing eighteen (18) of above houses in this location. Every house will be ready early in April. We invite inspection of their artistic variety, which we hardly fail to challenge the admiration of the home-seeker.
PRICES, $7,500 AND UPWARDS.
TERMS—REASONABLE CASH PAYMENT, MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AND LONG TIME.
OUR AGENT CAN BE FOUND AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE ON ELLIS-AV. AND 41ST-ST.
Customers taken any time during the day from our down-town offices.
No homes in Hyde Park possess such merit at any near like the price of these houses.
We invite the attention of investors to this desirable property, right in the value producing center of the South Side; tenants furnished free of charge. They are especially adapted to those wishing to secure home revenue from an extra room or two. These houses will almost pay for themselves
BEFORE THE "WORLD'S FAIR" IS OVER.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
BUILDERS AND OWNERS,
Room 15 Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—
Block 1, Lake-av., between 40th and 41st.
Block 10, northeast corner Madison-av. and 50th-st.
Block 17, Woodlawn-av., between 51st and 52d-sts.
Block 18, Ogleby-av., between 54th and 55th-sts.
Block 19, Dobson-av., between 51st and 52d; cheap.
Block 20, Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th.
LOUIS A. REXFORD, 206 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. COOPER, ROOM 34, 185 DEARborn-st.—BARGAINS—
65 Lake-av., fine 2-story and cellar stone residence, lot 24x125 ft.; $8,000; one-half cash, balance easy terms.
66 Lake-av., 2-story and cellar modern stone residence, lot 20x125 ft.; $7,000; one-half cash, balance easy terms.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
The block fronting on Michigan and Wabash-avs. between 33d and 34th-sts.; 1,320 feet front, 600 feet on Michigan-av. and 600 feet on Wabash-av.; will sell either front. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—$10,500 WILL BUY MY HOME, BUILT for self, of 11 rooms; 15 closets; most modern; lot 50x125; good barn; or will exchange for smaller modern house near the same locality. Terms easy. Inquire 15 Central Music Hall, or 4522 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. COOPER, R. 34, 185 DEARborn-st.—One of the finest modern residences in Kenwood, with large grounds; cheap.
FOR SALE—600 FT. INCLUDING TWO CORNERS South, east, and west exposures, 20th st., near Cottage Grove-av., $15 per foot; snap. S. F. BOUTON, 217 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—MONROE-AV., HYDE PARK—7 AND 8-room, modern, detached brick cottages; all conveniences; $4,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
207 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN. FOR SALE
IF TAKEN THIS WEEK.
S. e. cor. St. Lawrence-av. and 35th-st., 100x126.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO.,
Room 78, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS on an improved street at Windsor Park; terms easy. H 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER, 100x180 ft., S. W. corner 62d-st.; all grove; very handsome.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FINE RESIDENCE LOT on 45th-st., south front, near Grand-boulevard.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 505 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—72x120 FEET, near Champlain-av.; cheap.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—A NEW 11-ROOM house, detached, lot 50x125; two blocks from Kenwood station; price, $9,500. Address OWNER, 34 River-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE—
ELLIS-AV
NORTH OF 47TH-ST.,
60x100 FEET.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN PARK MANOR, near Prairie-av.; all modern improvements; easy terms. H 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and R. R., $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 901 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—150x161 FT., INDIANA-AV., NEAR 46th-st.; a bargain.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL MY ELEGANT RESIdence, South Side, near Jackson Park. Address H 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., SOUTH front, corner of alley, near Grand-boulevard, 100x125 feet; a bargain.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD, N. W. CORner 51st-st., 100x150 ft.; a very fancy corner.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—700 FEET FRONTAGE, SECTIONAL corner on Stony Island-boulevard (200 feet wide), 300 feet in depth, at $40 per foot; Stony Island front, 100 feet; subdivided make 5,000 feet frontage, or 50 lots. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES, OR BUILT TO order; about building in best part of Kenwood and Hyde Park; can now be altered to suit buyers. Also contract to build anywhere in Chicago; architect's plans and estimates free. W. P. BUTLER, 461 Stanis Building.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVD, EAST FRONT, north of 45th-st., 66x124, at a bargain. (736.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$544 TO $650 LANGLEY-AV., DEsirable 9-room houses, brick stone-fronts; everything modern. GEORGE H. UPP, owner. Easy payments.

FOR SALE—OGLESBY-AV., 50 FT. AT $60, NEAR 53d-st; this week only. S. F. BOUTON, 217 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—SOUTHEAST CORNER Prairie-av. and 46th-st., 102x125.
O. L. BENEDICT,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—
SYNDICATE
forming for the purchase of 10 acres south of Jackson Park. For particulars address D K 69, Tribune.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CORNER 52d-st., 125x125; $250 a foot; cable and 52d-st. cars pass. H. M. HARPER,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—117x199 FT. ON INDIANA-AV., N. E. cor. 51st-st. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WHARTON-AV., NEAR SIDney; small payment down, balance 5 years; improvements all paid. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 505 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN AND HYDE PARK Property—Call on the old and reliable house of 32 years' standing for the lowest prices and easy terms.
L. A. GILBERT, 732 Tacoma.
Or 534 Madison-av.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES—SOUTH—Indiana-av., 400x161 ft., corners, 77th and 78th-sts.
Indiana-av., 320x161 ft., corner 51st-st.
Prairie-av., 400x161 ft., corner 51st-st.
Prairie-av., (200x161 ft., corners, 77th and 78th-sts.
Prairie-av., 600x161 ft., corners, 78th and 79th-sts.
Calumet-av., 600x161 ft., corners, 78th and 79th-sts.
This property is very choice, and high and dry.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—200X161 FT. on State-st., near Forty-third-st.; only $85 per foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.—50 FEET front at a bargain; this week only.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 55 Reaper Block.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—
NEAR ENGLEWOOD,
ASHLAND-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST. LOTS 24X125 FEET EACH.
PRICE, $600 EACH. TERMS EASY.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 LA SALLE-ST., 1ST FLOOR.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-A V., FROM 74TH to 76th-sts.; 167x140 feet; n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 130 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $5,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 59th and Locust-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 25x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6751 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK—
Houses ready for occupancy April 1st; two extra well built new 9-room houses; every modern convenience; all improvements made and paid for; choice location; 40-ft. lots. Call and we will take you out any time to see them. Also 5 choice lots.
H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—WILL TAKE $600 IN furniture and carpets—9-room house, 22x40, lot 30x125, modern improvements, 5-ft. stone basement; barn 12x16. For particulars call or address
C. G. NULTON,
6068 Halsted-st., Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE—LAKE—
160x134, Dickey-st., between 74th and 75th; cheap.
99x180, s. w. corner Sherman and 67th-st.; cheap.
15 lots, Loomis, between 77th and 78th.
LOUIS A. REXFORD, 206 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK—
8, 9, and 10 room modern brick and frame residences, all conveniences; perfectly graded street; large lots; handsome, large shade trees in front; convenient to two depots; low fares; easy terms.
J. A. COLEMAN, 901 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—TEN LOTS ON NIAGara-st., near Halsted; also two lots on Halsted-st., near 53d; bargains.
THOMAS,
177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—LOTS, NEAR UNION STOCK-YARDS, BELDEN-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.; LOTS 24X125 FEET EACH; PRICE $800; EASY TERMS.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 LA SALLE-ST., FIRST FLOOR.

FOR SALE—ON IMPROVED STREETS IN ENGLEwood, 8-room modern house, 67th-st., near Stewart-av.; $5,250. 8-room house, Chestnut-st., near 63th-st.; $5,500. 5-room cottage, Chestnut-st., near Stewart-av.; $2,500. B. M. FOX, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EGGLESTON, CORNER OF 72D-st. and Webster-av., beautiful modern frame house, with stone foundation; 50-foot lot; streets all paved and improvements in; somebody will get a bargain in this. Inquire of
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS AT CHICAGO LAWN, NEAR two depots and public school; $1,050, worth $1,650.
J. B. OSBORNE, 159 La Salle-st., R. 14.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—20 LOTS IN A BUNCH at Adams and 48th-sts. L. & W. P. REYNOLDS, 176 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—TWO houses delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, within five minutes' walk of the depot; the houses are eight and nine rooms respectively, recently built, and have all modern improvements and conveniences.
For particulars and cards to view call on WM. A. HAVEMEYER and N. W. MUNDY, Executors, 31 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW HOUSES with all conveniences, $5,500, $5,800, $6,000, $7,500, and $8,000; near depots; also houses at $3,000 and $5,000.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,
172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
5 lots for $1,000 cash; worth $1,500.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, easy terms; also house for rent. R. MILLER, Glencoe, Ill.

FOR SALE—LARGE, SPLENDID HOME, BARNS, 3-acre lot, near Sheridan drive; will exchange for house in city worth $4,000 to $6,000 and pay difference.
GEO. W. LANDT, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, LOT 100x200; barn; shrubbery, trees; price $7,000. DR. MALOY, 240 Wabash-av., 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—NEW 24X32 BRICK HOUSE AND LOT six miles s. w. from Court-House, $1,400.
GEORGE H. SPAULDING, Box 2226 State-st.

FOR SALE—MONTROSE, 9-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 50x150; 35 minutes' ride on N. W. R. R. and C., M. and St. P. R. R.; bargain for those looking for suburban residence. D K 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—SEVERAL LOTS, 50X200 feet; choice locality convenient to depot; $600 to $1,500; terms to suit. D K 54, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—75 ACRES ON THE SOUTH SIDE, north of 87th-st., ripe for subdivision. Address H 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES. 80 ACRES.
ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT.
Near 47th-st., fronting on Crawford-av.; Archer-av. runs through the tract.
Street-cars soon to run down Archer-av.
UNEQUALED FOR SUBDIVISION.
MONEY CAN BE DOUBLED.
Full particulars on application.
TURNER & BOND (exclusive agents),
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE HYDE PARK PROPERTY—
5-ACRE TRACT,
Stony Island-av. and 75th-st.; splendid corner.
MICHIGAN
between 77th and 78th-sts., 600 feet, cheap.
PRAIRIE-AV. AND INDIANA-AV.,
corner of 52d-st., 216 feet on each street.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—60 FT. INCLUDING TWO CORNERS south, east, and west exposures, 39th st., near Cottage Grove-av., $15 per foot; snap. S. F. BOUTON, 217 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—
FOR QUICK SALE
THE GREATEST BARGAIN
ACRE PROPERTY YET
20 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND-BOULEVARD
AT $1,000 PER ACRE.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
162 La SALLE-ST., ROOM 17.

FOR SALE—
—ACRES—
A variety of acre tracts desirably located for subdivision, manufactories, or investment; 5 to 160 acres in a piece; particulars on application.
R. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
THE BIGGEST ACRE BARGAIN IN THE MARKET.
80 ACRES AT 51ST-ST. AND CRAWFORD-AV.
Archer-av. runs through it.
Street-cars soon to be put in on Archer-av.
Unequaled location.
Ripe for subdivision.
Can be had cheap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.
Exclusive Agents for the piece.

FOR SALE—BLUE ISLAND ACRES—
75 acres north of Blue Island,
$400 per acre.
200 acres near Harvey,
$300 per acre.
I have a large list of acres, in Blue Island, Harvey, and vicinity.
LOUIS A. REXFORD,
206 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—ACRES—I HAVE A SPLENDID SUBdivision that can be bought at one-half retail prices; prefer to retain ¼ interest. D K 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ACRES—ACRES—
1134 acres on Stony Island-av. and 97th-st., with two railroads running through it; very desirable for manufacturing property; $2,000 an acre.
Also 10 acres in N. E. ¼ Sec. 1, 37, 15; $1,800 per acre.
Also 60 acres State-st., near 79th; $5,000 per acre.
A. J. COOPER, Room 34, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
14 acres, Indiana-av. and 87th-st.
15 acres, Western-av. and 92d.
20 or 40 acres, Cicero, Sec. 33, 39, 13.
H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE — NEAR THE STICKNEY TRACT, 80 ACRES FRONTING ON 63D-ST.; WILL SELL IN 5 OR 10 ACRE TRACTS.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., First Floor.

FOR SALE—20, 40, OR 80 ACRES IN CICERO. Property is clear, already subdivided, in fine location, at only $1,500 per acre.
P. A. GEORGE,
97 Clark-st., 55 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES NEAR HARVEY; ALSO 70 acres, 80 acres, and three 40-acre tracts in line of new railroad south of Blue Island. These lands are in direct line of improvement and will enhance in value very rapidly.
WM. HANSBROUGH, 25 Montauk block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON CALUMET LAKE, OPposite Pullman, fronting 1,320 ft. on 114th-st; $1,200 per acre; it will make 167 lots, 50 of which will front on a section line street. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE AND CONVEnient acre tract largely covered with maple shade trees; 330 per cent in immediate subdividing it; the attention of capitalists called to this property; nothing so cheap and desirable in the market. Terms very favorable. H 49, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRES IN LAKE AND Hyde Park.
R. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—1384 ACRES AT THE southeast corner of Paxton-av. and 75th-st.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES NEAR CUMMINGS; HIGH and dry, on railway; old prices; several other tracts cheap. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 505 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ADJOINING MORTON Park at a low figure; ripe for subdivision; near station. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, 61ST-ST., NEAR CRAWford; $1,250 per acre. 5 acres on 35th-st.; $6,000. R. M. 324 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

ACRES.	ACRES.
40 acres, corner Ashland-av. and 83d-st.	
80 acres, corner Robey and 83d-sts.	
7 acres, 79th-st., near Ashland-av.	
10 acres, corner California-av. and 87th-sts.	
40 acres, corner Crawford-av. and 71st-st.	
40 acres, corner Central-av. and 31st-st.	
10 acres, corner Central-av. and 39th-st.	
10 acres, corner Kedzie and 87th-sts.	
80 acres, corner Austin-av. and 87th-st.	
60 acres, corner Crawford and Tracy-avs.	

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES
The cheapest 20 acres in Town of Lake.
20 acres in Hyde Park, ready to retail.
10 acres in Lake; $1,800 per acre.
Several 10 and 20 acre blocks in Cicero.
20 acres in Hyde Park, frontage on 4 S. Side avenues.
A very choice 80 acres, Hyde Park; 2½ acres, near Grand Trunk shops.
10 acres near Grand Trunk shops.
200 acres in one piece, or will divide in amounts of 40 or more acres, in
HAMMOND.
J. P. WHITE & SON,
Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, OAKLEY-AV. AND 87TH-st., $1,500 per acre; will retail for 100 per cent profit. 10 acres California-av. and 67th-st. (two half-section lines), $1,250 per acre.
10 acres n. w. cor. 59th-st. and Blanchard-av. at $1,500.
20 acres south of the above at $1,400.
All of the above tracts are on and near the 69th-st. car line, soon to be a motor railway, and will pay handsomely to subdivide.
40 acres ¼ mile from Wabash R. R. shops, located corner Johnson-av. and 51st-st., at $1,200.
80 acres Johnson-av. and 87th-st.; bargain.
25 acres in the grove north of 87th-st., near Western-av., on new R. R., at $1,000.
20 acres near Jeffery-av. and 83d-st. at $2,250.
80 acres Sec. 17, Worth, on C. T. R. R., at $200.
35 acres 107th-st. and Grand Trunk R. R. at $700.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
10 ACRES.
10 ACRES.
In the very heart of Washington Heights; but 8 blocks from 2 depots; everything around it already subdivided; price $1,200 per acre; cheap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
80 ACRES,
adjoining Stickney, in Section 25.
SIDNEY LOEB,
85 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A fine country residence at Henry, Ill., 125 miles from Chicago, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R.; a large brick house of 18 rooms with 48 acres of ground nicely improved; a bargain at $10,000. Will exchange for Chicago property.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 80-ACRE FARM IN MICHIgan, with improvements, for $600; very cheap. L. J. HITZ, 136 La Salle-st., R. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty or farm; 3 8-room frame houses, large lot, near station at Fort Sheridan; price $5,000. H 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, 85 MILES FROM Chicago; very cheap; must be sold. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—160-ACRE IMproved Kansas farm; 85 acres broke, barn, good soil; clear title. 97 Calumet Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TWO-STORY BRICK FLAT BUILDings east of State-st.; we have a great many inquiries for property of this kind; parties wishing to sell will do well to see us. FRANK BEALE & CO., 4109 State-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A NICE HOME, WITH five or more acres, in the City of Waukegan; describe fully what you have for sale. Tribune office.

WANTED—6 PER CENT FEE SUBJECT TO leasehold; first-class improved property; ground must be worth the money; amount, $15,000 to $25,000; will pay $300 to $600 bonus. Address G 181, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT ON GOOD RESIDENCE STREET in Hyde Park on payments of $25 per month. State price. H 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND LOT between 38th and 39th-sts. and South Park-av. and the lake; worth from $5,500 to $8,500; can pay one-third to one-half cash; would like possession soon. H 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of land on a river or railroad, suitable for a town site, in North or South Dakota; none but principals need answer. D K 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 OR 100 FEET EAST OF MICHigan-av. and south of 36th-st.; state location and lowest price or no attention will be paid. H 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—BETWEEN CONGRESS AND RANdolph-sts., Ashland and Western-avs., a modern house of at least 10 rooms; corner or detached preferred; barn if possible; $9,000 to $15,000. Address H 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—BEST $5,000 TO $6,000 DWELLING BEtween Grand-boulevard and lake, 35th to 54th-sts.; cash, $1,500, balance monthly or quarterly. P. O. Box 2218.

WANTED—100 FEET OR MORE ON SOUTH PARKav., north of 60th-st. Address, giving location and lowest cash price, G 169, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FEET ON WEST MADISONst., between Leavitt-av. and 48th-st.
Also want vacant lots between California-av. and West 48th-st., Madison to 12th-st.
E. W. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000 SUBURBAN HOUSE, MODERN, for business lots, South Side. Address H 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 OR 80 FOOT LOT CORNER OF alley east of State-st., north of Sixty-third, or house and lots.
WILSON,
3516 State-st.

WANTED—ACRES AND VACANT LOTS—WE are having more calls for vacant property on the South Side than for any one supply; owners will do well to call please send description.
J. F. MICK & SON,
Room 11, 177 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CITY IMPROVED FOR CASH AND good 6 per cent bonds; Grand Crossing, Ill.; cheap; $6,000.
W. HENRY WILLIAMS, 152 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROperty valued at from $15,000 to $30,000; will give in part exchange 5 or 10 suburban lots, clear, as cash value amounting from $6,000 to $15,000; send description, price, etc. H 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY ON WABASH-AV., NORTH of Twenty-second-st., house, frame or brick, and 25 or 30 foot lot. Give location and lowest price. M Q 51, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—A KENOSHA HOMESTEAD: FINE new buildings; 15 acres; lawn, orchard, and hard maple (forest) trees; flowing well. 32, 95 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN property or good equities; $20,000 cash and 2,000 acre improved farm in Brown Co., Dak.; 1,000 acres Yellow Medicine Co., Minn.; elegant residence, large grounds, on Prospect-av., Cleveland, Ohio; all clear. Also desirable business and residence property for merchandise, and $15,000 for Illinois or Indiana farm. Large country drug store for house and lot.
CHARLES TUGE & CO.,
Room 14, 86 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—BLUE ISLAND-AV., CORNER, south of Harrison-st., 72x105; frame improvements; $25,000; will trade for brick business property; South Side.
McALLEN & ELLIOTT,
156 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NICE, CLEAN STOCK OF general merchandise for live stock. Address P. O. Box 81, Hubbard, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPerty; South Side residence, business improved, or vacant, for a farm in Cook County or near by; must be near a depot; worth $6,000 or $10,000. H 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 TO $150,000 CITY VACANT inside old limits for city improved. Address D K 78, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR LOTS OR ACRES, house and lot in Park Manor; all modern improvements. H 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET VACANT, TWO CORners, on West Side, for improved. Address D K 65, Tribune office.

TO BUILDERS—I HAVE SOME NICE IMPROVED residence property near Western and Milwaukee-avs. that I will exchange for building and will pay cash in addition. Address H 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—6-ROOM COTTAGE FOR LOT 40X165, east front, in Auburn Park. Address H 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE — FASHIONABLE dressmaking for a buggy in good order. Address G 185, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—A TWO-STORY 22 frame store, 22x32, at No. 190 W. 22d-st.
H. O. STONE & CO., 208 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ATTHE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $5 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING. By state-st.; preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION; STUTTERING CURED; weak voices strengthened; day and evening lessons. PROF. W. E. MINSHALL, 97 Park-av., near Wood-st.

THE TAILORS' AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION and Co-operative Company, Auditorium—The finest institution in the world. We control the leading tailor system and employ the best tailors and modistes as instructors. Our school averages from fifty to 100 pupils, varying in age from 15 to 60 years. In connection with the institute is our Dressmaker Bureau, the only licensed one in America. Situations furnished pupils free. Send for circular.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 24 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFING and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingles or tin roofs; applied by any one; circulars and samples free. Roofs painted and repaired with fire and water proof paint. Shingle roofs a specialty. All kinds of tar and gravel roofs repaired.
H. F. NOURSE & BRO., 32 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE 3459 STANTON-AV.—This is a good, comfortable, 2-story and basement, brick house of 10 large, light rooms, with all modern conveniences and all in first-class repair, which we will lease at $40, and for a good tenant will RENT FREE TO MAY 1.
Keys at 3622. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF 19TH-st., completely furnished 12-room house to private family for 7 months or one year.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—3154 CALUMET-AV.—TWO-STORY mansard and cellar, brownstone, rock-face front house, with seven large bed chambers; parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen on main floor; finished in cherry and oak; handsomely decorated throughout. This house should be examined to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Price, $125 per month. Key at owner's house, 3154 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1890—
2264 Prairie-av.—10-room brick.
2344 Prairie-av.—12-room stone-front.
2342 Prairie-av.—12-room, completely furnished and perfect order.
76 Bryant-av.—10-room stone-front.
A. D. HYDE, 136 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM HOUSE, 2926 FIFTH-AV. Call 2927 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—1331 WABASH-AV.—A TEN-ROOM house in good order, from May 1.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 160 101 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—3156 CALUMET-AV.—TWO-STORY and cellar stone front, ten-room house, with parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen on main floor; in perfect repair. Price, $70 per month.

West Side.

TO RENT—339 WARREN-AV. AND 963 MONroe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; houses have every convenience and are in excellent neighborhood; rent low.
126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—448 W. ADAMS-ST., FACING JEFferson Park, modern 2-story and basement stone front 10-room residence; all conveniences.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—54 S. GREEN-ST.—12 ROOM FRAME house, with brick basement; good order. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—339 LOOMIS-ST.—9-ROOM BRICK house; possession at once; rent moderate.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—713 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, 2-story basement octagon brick house, south front; barn; April 1 if desired; improvements to be made. Call at office. E. J. WICKHAM, 145 La Salle, Room 18.

TO RENT—110 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 8-ROOM modern brick. No. 24 Pratt-place, 7-room modern brick; possession now. To rent May 1—Nos. 240 and 254 Hoyne-av., 8-room bricks, with all improvements. C. B. WILSON, 116 Leavitt-st.

FOR RENT—MAY 1—705 MONROE-ST., 9-STORY and basement stone-front house; frame barn.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

North Side.

TO RENT—626 NORTH CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE Lincoln Park, 9-story and basement stone-front 12-room residence, in excellent order; new plumbing; everything thoroughly modern.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—CALL AND SELECT FROM OUR long list of property; this season we extend our renting limits to all parts of the North Side.
Lincoln Park Agency of G. S. BUTLER & CO.,
86 North Clark-st.

FOR RENT—FOUR NEW 9-ROOM HOUSES, all conveniences, Nos. 518 to 524 Orchard-st., near Fullerton-av.; rent $500 and $600. Also nine-room house, corner Orchard and Frederick-sts.; $40.
McCONNELL BROS., 145 La Salle-st., Room 19.

FOR RENT—358 RUSH-ST., 8-STORY MODERN dwelling; 12 rooms, bath-rooms, cellar, etc.; upper floor of 255, with 5 rooms, can be added if wished. Inquire 255.

FOR RENT—ON FOR SALE—627 LA SALLEav.—First-class 10-room steam heated house; finished in hardwood. Call at 629 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR STATE—10-room house; south front.
W. P. FARLEY, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW rock front, Division-st., 100t Astor. Also furniture, lease 14-room house, suitable for boarding. Owner, 67 Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK, A 12-room house; 7 sleeping-rooms, dining-room on parlor floor; first-class repair; gas-fix

JOHN A. KING, Pres't. PETER DUDLEY, C'sh'r
W. L. BARNUM, V.-Pr's. J. A. HAMANN, Ass. C'sh'r.

—THE—

Fort Dearborn National Bank

187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

The accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms, and individuals respectfully solicited. Deposits of $50 and upwards received. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Cable transfers on London and Paris. Drafts made direct on all the principal points in Europe. The interests of our patrons carefully guarded and promptly served.

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A 6% BOND

At one-half of 1 per cent premium and earned interest. Pacific Railway Co. 30-Year First Mortgage Bonds (Los Angeles California, Cable and Horse Railway Co.). For sale by

HENRY E. LOWE & CO.

(A. O. SLAUGHTER, Special Partner),

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

130 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

As to the above bonds we refer to Mr. C. B. Holmes, who is president of both the Chicago City Railway Co. and the Pacific Railway Co.

Union National Bank,

Bond Department,

207 La Salle-st.

Local Bonds and other Investment Securities bought and sold.

The Home Safety Deposit Vaults,

143 AND 145 ADAMS-ST.,

Home Insurance Building.

These Vaults are protected by the

BEST TIME LOCKS

In use; have no superior for strength; are convenient, and are perfectly fire and burglar proof.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS

Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

—AND—

Total Issues of Corporations

Possessing municipal franchises, also LOCAL BONDS, bought and sold by

N. W. HARRIS & Co.

BANKERS

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

70 State-st., Boston.

FOR SALE.

5-Story and Basement Building, 90x80, on the West Side, leased for 5 years at 6% net on price, $85,000.

MEAD & COE,

149 La Salle-st.

GRAND-BOULEVARD.

Corners and inside lots, east or west front, any width desired. Also a large list of desirable Lots in the vicinity of

WASHINGTON PARK,

Convenient to street and cable cars and the proposed line of the elevated road.

SEVERAL CHOICE BARGAINS.

CALL FOR DETAILS.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

BANK OF MINOT,

MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA.

Capital Stock, $100,000. Surplus, $25,000.

We Issue Certificates of Deposit Payable 3 years after date, in gold coin, at any bank in the United States, with interest at

Per Cent 10 Per Annum

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Amply secured by First Mortgages on Improved real estate, farmers' notes, county warrants, etc.

Nearly 1,000 depositors and stockholders in the East. Write for names of gentlemen residing near you who have visited us.

Money to Loan.

We are prepared to give Lowest Rates on Choice Loans. Will meet any figures given by Corporations or Loan Agents.

Money on hand. We pass on security. No committees. No delay.

BUILDING LOANS 6% NET

On Choice Residence or Flat Property.

KNOTT & LEWIS,

92 WASHINGTON-ST.

$300,000

Chicago City Railway Company

4½% 1st Mortgage Bonds,

In denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, for sale by

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO.

FOR RENT.

187 Washington-st., store and basement. 152 and 154 Lake-st., near La Salle-st. Also building No. 95 Michigan-av. From May 1st, 1890. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

The American Trust and Savings Bank,

S. E. Corner Adams & Dearborn-sts.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus..... 25,000

GENERAL BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Solicits Accounts from all Classes of Legitimate Trade and Commerce.

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Having made the necessary deposit required by law with the State Auditor, we are authorized to accept Trusts of every description.

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With corporations or individuals who contemplate issuing bonds and desire a Trustee. Full information given on this subject.

Acts as executor of Estates, or Guardian; also as Depository for Funds in Escrow.

Interest Paid on Deposits of Trust Funds.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

For the encouragement of THRIFT this bank has a special Department for Savings, receives deposits in sum from $1.00 to $5,000, and pays interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

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Reson Keith, Vice-Pres't. J. R. Chapman, Ass't Cash't

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FOR SALE.

2 short-time notes, one for $2,100, one for $1,050, both drawing 6% interest, and SECURED BY TRUST DEED ON GILT-EDGE PROPERTY.

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On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

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CICERO—Near Grant Locomotive Works.
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AT LOWEST RATES.

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Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 19.	March 12.
New York	$118,076,052	$111,599,655
Boston	18,120,966	16,377,490
Chicago	11,303,000	11,103,000
Philadelphia	12,390,061	11,769,296
St. Louis	3,218,731	3,768,539
Baltimore	2,252,729	2,617,504
New Orleans	1,577,668	.....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 12½@15c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

The exceedingly brisk demand for money that characterized the first half of March begins to show signs of a falling off. Most of the banks have out as large a line of loans as they care for, and none of them are accumulating any surplus large enough to worry about. But there is a marked falling off in the urgent demand. There is little evidence of any lower rate being made than 6 per cent, though occasional stories are again beginning to be heard of loans shading that rate. Sterling exchange again advanced sharply yesterday. Rates were marked up several times, and closed strong at 482¼ for sixty-day bills and 485½ for sight drafts. The advance was helped on by large sales of stocks by the foreigners. The London market opened lower than New York, the unsettled condition of affairs in Germany being given as the cause, and London was a heavy seller in the New York market.

It was a dull day on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Total sales amounted to but 1,754 shares of stock and $71,000 bonds. Calumet Dock was lower, West Chicago Street railroad fairly steady, and Western Stone slightly firmer, though sales were trifling. In all these stocks the World's Fair location is a matter of much importance. The bulls are little inclined to buy heavily till after World's Fair legislation takes definite shape, and the bears are afraid to sell in the face of the probability of a strong advance when the location is finally fixed. Yesterday's sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

450	Calumet Dock	57¾	
100	W. C. St. R. R.		103¾
100	Do		103¾
50	Do		103¾
50	Do b 30		103¾
400	W. C. St. R. R.		103¾
100	Do		103¾
100	West. Stone. b 30		112¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Brew. Co. 5s.	102	
$25,000	W. C. St. R. R. 5s.	101	
$5,000	W. C. Tun. 5s. b 30.		100¾
$15,000	Gaslight 5s		97¾
	Do. b 30		98

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15, P. M.

50	W. C. St. R. R.	101¾	
50	Do. b 30	101¾	
100	Do	101¾	
200	Do. b 30	101¾	
50	West. Stone		112¾
50	Do. b 30		112¾
50	No. Chi. St. R. R.		113¾
100	Calumet Dock		57¾
50	Ill. Steel		91

BONDS.

$4,000	Auditorium 5s	102¾	
$5,000	Gaslight 5s	91¾	
$5,000	Gaslight 5s		97¾

Speaking of the Postal Telegraph bill ex-Congressman Dunham says: "My experience in the House told me that a great many members are opposed to the idea of Government ownership of railroads or telegraph lines, and this is probably true of a majority of those who voted for the Inter-State Commerce bill. The fact that Wanamaker fathers the 'Postal' may secure it a sufficient support to pass it. That is a matter of doubt. But if Congress adjourns without such action it is probable and Jay Gould will put Western Union to bar."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—The London market being down by reason of the German political situation, foreign houses sold us the opening, occasioning a fractional drop in prices all through the list. There was moderate arbitrage selling during the first hour, and the bears made some efforts to hammer stocks. But the market showed underlying steadiness, and rallied in several quarters before noon. The bears are wary in view of the continued large Treasury disbursements and the certainty of a favorable bank statement next Saturday. Noteworthy extreme declines during the forenoon were: Canada Southern, ½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, ¾; Chicago Gas, 1; Lackawanna, ¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¾; New England, ¾; Northwestern, ¾; Northern Pacific common, ¾; Oregon Transcontinental, ¾; preferred, ½; Rock Island, ¾; St. Paul, ¾; Union Pacific, ¼. Sugar Trusts advanced ¾ and Tennessee Coal 2 points for reasons peculiar to themselves. The general market at noon was firm and absolutely featureless.

The early afternoon market was dull and featureless, while prices generally maintained at the noon level. The tone of the later afternoon market was strong, with noteworthy buoyancy in Tennessee Coal, Louisville & Nashville and Lackawanna, favorable showing of earnings, which now compare with a remarkably good business of a year ago. Generally, the market, though dull, was inclined to rally.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3¼ to 4 per cent; last loan 3½; closed offered at 3½. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½%. Sterling exchange quiet but strong, at 483 for 60-day bills and 485 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 162,200 shares, including: Atchison, 9,023; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 20,800; Louisville and Nashville, 8,400; Missouri Pacific, 8,850; Northwestern, 3,211; Reading, 33,700; St. Paul, 39,800; Union Pacific, 14,850.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Mar 19	Closing. Mar 18
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	900	27	26¾	27	27¼
Atlantic & Pac.	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Atchison	9,023	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¾
C. B. & Q.	3,300	106¾	106	106¾	106¾
Canada So.	1,150	55	54¾	55	55
Canadian Pacific	500	71¾	71¾	71¾	.....
Ches. & Ohio	200	23¾	23	23	.....
Chic. Gas	10	66¾	66¾	66¾	67
Col. Coal & I.	200	45	44	44¾	44¾
C., W. & R., pfd.	200	6	6	6	6
C. & E. Ill.	100	89	89¾	89	.....
Do pfd.	6	76	76	76	.....
Chi. Gas Trust	2,400	42¾	42	42¾	43
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Do pfd.	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
D., L. & W.	20,000	134¾	133¾	134¾	135¾
Del. & Hud.	200	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
D. S. & Ft. W.	913	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Erie	1,650	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do 2ds	7,000	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
E. Tenn. & Ga. pfd.	100	73	73	73	73
Flint & P. M.	100	33¼	33	33	33¼
G. B. W. & St. P.	100	6	6	6	6
Ill. Cent.	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Jersey Central	100	119	119	119	.....
L. N. A. & C.	300	40¾	40	40	41
Lake Shore	1,650	107	106¾	106¾	107
Louis & N.	8,726	87¾	86¾	87	86¾
L. E. & W.	225	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
Do pfd.	700	64	63¾	63¾	64
Lead Trust	2,265	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Mo. Pacific	3,650	79¾	79	79	79¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	100	111¾	111¾	111¾	.....
Mich. Cent.	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	98
Minn. & St. L.	400	6	6	6	6
Do pfd.	70	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Manhattan	600	107	106¾	107	106¾
Mobile & Ohio	100	15	15	15	.....
Northwest.	3,211	119	118¾	119	119¾
New England	3,050	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
Northern Pacific	350	30	30	31	30¾
Do pfd.	2,350	73	73¼	72	72
Nor. & W.	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	.....
Do pfd.	50	69¾	69¾	69¾	.....
New York Central	100	107	107	107	107¼
N. Y. S. & W. pfd.	100	23	23	23	.....
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pfd	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	.....
O. S. L.	1,050	49¾	47	47¾	48¾
Oregon Imp'vem't	5	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
Oregon Transp'n	1,850	27	26¾	27	27¼
O. & W.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Ohio & Mississippi	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	.....
Pacific Mail	400	37¾	37	37	37¾
Reading	13,850	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾
Richmond Term'l	1,270	21	20¾	21	21
Rock Island	3,300	93	92¾	93	93¼
Southern Pacific	400	34¾	34¾	34¾	34
St. Paul	39,800	69¾	67¾	69¾	69¾
Do pfd.	100	116¾	116	116	116¾
St. P. & Dul.	100	20	20	20	20
St. L. & S. F.	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd.	50	80¾	80¾	80¾	.....
Sugar Trust	22,850	89¾	88¾	89¾	91
Tennessee Coal	200	107¾	105¾	107¾	107¾
Tennessee Coal	9,350	51¾	45	51	50¾
T., A. A. & N. M.	700	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾
Union Pacific	15,850	65¾	64¾	65¾	65¾
W. & L. E. pfd.	1,500	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd.	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Western Union	1,945	85	83¾	85	85
Wisconsin Central	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	140
American	114	United States	66

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	121¾	U. S. 4½s, reg	103¾
U. S. 4s, coup	122¾	U. S. 4½s, coup	103¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$5000	Atch 4s	84@84¼	
15000	Atch inc	68¾	
2000	A&P 1st ctf	95	
2000	Can So 2d	95	
1000	C & E Ill.	103¾	
5000	CP&SL 5s	103¾	
1000	CRI&Pfecp	104¾	
7000	D&H cp 7s	115	
1000	D&RG 4s	102@93	
5000	D&M M 1st	86	
10000	F&PM 5s	100	
1000	IBC&N-M.1st	120½	
2000	Knox&Ols	111¾	
10000	L&N—N&D 1st	113	
1000	L&N—N&M 1st	113	
1000	L&N—St.L div 1st	117¾	
4000	L St L&T 1st	97¼@97¾	
5000	CIN.A&I 2ds	86@86¼	
11000	M L S & W 1st	108¾@104	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

15000	Tenn Sett 5s	73¾	
10000	Atch inc 4s	68¾	
56000	Atch 4s	84@84¼	
3000	C S 1st gtd	108¾	
1000	C&O cons	90½@90¾	
6000	CB&Q deb 5s	104¾	
2000	C I St L&C 4s	100	
5000	Clev&C 1st	94	
1000	D&HG 4s	76½	
2000	I D & S 1st	101	
15000	Del Dopply 5s	103¾	
6000	L & Nem 6s	115¾	
7000	LNA & C ens	89@90¾	
7000	LS&I 2d st	97¼@98	
4000	M Pac 5s	105¾	
6000	MC 5s of 1891 reg	115¾	
8000	M&StP 1st-La C.D.	112	
1000	M&StP 2d inc	93¾	
5000	L&N—Penn Dev.	107¾	
10000	LNA&C con	99@100	
1000	Met R 1st	114¾	
1000	M St P 1st—C&LSD	113¾	
13000	M&T cn 1s	114¾	
3000	M&StP1-C&MR1s	102¾	
5000	M&StP1-C&PW1s	103¾	
5000	M&StPls—SoWD	114¾	
20000	M K&T gn 6a trst	15¾	
5000	M K&T con 7a	49¾	
8000	MAO gm	59	
8000	NP&M 1st	103@104¾	
33000	NP&M 1st ptd	104@107	
10000	P&R 2d pfd	47¼	
1000	R & WPT con 1st 5s	79¾	
15000	Ru&W 1st	71¾	
5000	St L&I M 1st 2	92¾	
5000	St P&M&M 1s—Mon Ex 4s	88¾	
13000	TP&A 1st	104¾	
2000	Wab 1st	103¾	
2000	Wab 2d	80¾	
7000	Wheel gtd 5s	106@106¾	
1000	WU Col Trst 5s	99¾	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

7000	Ala C 1st	115¾	
1000	A&P 1st	95	
1000	Atch inc 5s	68¾	
13000	Atch 4s	84	
1000	Can So 2d	95	
1000	EA&I 1st con	112	
1000	IaCen 1st	89¾	
1000	LacledeGas 1st	103¾	
5000	L&N—Penn Dev.	107¾	
10000	LNA&C con	99@100	
1000	Met R 1st	114¾	
1000	M St P 1st—C&LSD	113¾	
13000	M&T cn 1s	114¾	
9000	NYLE&W 7ds	88¾	
10000	NP 1st cp	115@116¾	
3000	NYE 1st	113¾	
1000	NY&Pat 2d	104	
9000	NYO&W 1st	110¾	
13000	Ohioso 1st	109¾	
1000	O Tex 2d inc	49¾	
2000	Oreimp 1st	104	
1000	RioG W 1st	72	
3000	R G W 1st coll	70	
9000	St L&IM—CA&Tls	105	
1000	St PM&Mist-Mont 1st	105	
1000	UPa 1st—Tr	113¾	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	9,023	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾
Bell Telephone	51	220	220	220	220
C., B. & Q.	475	106¾	106¾	106	106¾
Cals. Southern	465	40	40	40	40
Cin., San. & Clev.	10	11	11	11	11
Illinois Steel	50	90	90	90	90
Mexican Central	430	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Sugar Trust	4,104	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾
Thomp. & Houst.	500	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Union Pacific	500	62	62¾	62	62

Bond sales and quotations:

5000	Bell 7s	11	
$7,000	Atch 4s	83¾@84	
173800	Do inc	68@69	
10000	C B & Q 5s	105	
8000	Do 7s	133	
19000	C B & Q 4s	103	
500	C B & N 7s	122	
1000	B & M. new 7s	140	
1000	Eastern 5s	120½	
1000	C & W M 5s	93½	
2000	K C M & Bg 6s	103¾	
5000	L E & S L con 6s	80	
12000	Mex 4s	79¾	
1000	Do 2d inc	34¾	
4000	N Eng 5s	116¾	
400	Do 7s	126	
8000	N Eng 2d	107	
6000	Wis Cent 5s	97	

Money at the clearing-house is 4 per cent, call loans are 4@5½% per cent, and time paper is 4½@6% per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 19.—Consols closed at 97 1-16 for money and 97 3-16 for the account.

Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 33; Canadian Pacific, 74¼; Erie, 20; do seconds, 10¾; Mexican ordinary, 37½; St. Paul common, 70; New York Central, 110½; Pennsylvania, 55¾; Reading, 20¾; Mexican Central, 18¾; Illinois Central, 94.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £31,000.

PARIS, March 19.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 75c for the account.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $5.00; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston & Montana, $48.00; Calumet & Hecla, $266.00; Franklin, $15.00; Huron, $3.75; Kearsarge, $10.63¼; Osceola, $26.50; Parrott (new), $5.00; Quincy, $70.00; Santa Fe Copper, $1.00; Tamarack, $166.00; Centennial Mining, $22.25.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.00; Commonwealth, $2.50; Comstock T., bid, $30.00; Deadwood T., $1.25; El Cristo, 25; Freeland, $1.00; Horn Silver, $2.45; Iron Silver, $2.75; Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Sutter Creek, $2.10.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, most of them being really slow, with not much change in prices. The weather was warmer after the fall of snow, and it was thought possible that some of the firmness here and in New York was partly due to the reported decline in French rentes with the Ministerial change in Germany. The news from England indicated more probability of a speedy settlement of the labor troubles there, permitting a more active handling of imported produce.

The home deliveries of wheat by farmers in the United Kingdom last week were a little in excess of 2,000,000 bu. This was an increase of one-eighth over the week next preceding, but the average price was the same.

The news that stocks of wheat in Odessa are down to about 4,000,000 bu is confirmed in print. A recent statement made the quantity 10,000,000 bu. The big difference indicates either a mistake in figures or that the taking of stocks at that port at any other time than the beginning of the year is simply a matter of guesswork. Probably the latter. If so it may account for the stronger tone observable in the British markets. Dunn had a strong cable and an acceptance of 5,000 quarters offered Tuesday evening by cable at a stiff price.

It was reported that 50 boat-loads of wheat had been ordered out of store at New York, presumably for export, but the home demand is also a strong one, both East and West. Minneapolis reported that all the track offerings there had been picked up at an advance of ¾@1¼c over the prices of Tuesday.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* was reported to have an article stating that the condition of winter wheat is serious. Several dispatches were received in that city yesterday from correspondents in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, and Tennessee noting serious damage, and those from the southern part of this State were said to be the worst of all. Some estimated that a half and others one-third of the crop is destroyed, and the greatest injury harm was done by the latest spell of cold weather. But one St. Louis telegram to this city said the talk of crop damage is all bosh so far as Illinois and Missouri are concerned, and that the latter has a large increase of acreage.

President Baker says he is a bull on the wheat situation, and that not on damage to the growing crop but on scarcity of reserves from the one of last year. He says he believes cash wheat is really getting scarce and will be decidedly so before next harvest time. But it is also evident a great deal of crop damage was done by the frosts of this month, which the crowd is slow to believe because most of them have had no experience of anything but a bear market. They are limited in observation to about four years.

The recent show of strength in the market for timothy seed proved short lived and the feeling yesterday was one of marked depression. Dealers say that stocks in principal distributing points are unusually large, while the demand for sowing purposes, which is generally good at this time of the year, is now anything but satisfactory, suggesting that farmers are well supplied. Another disappointing inquiry has been indifferent this week holders of March delivery show no disposition to realize at the shaded prices.

It was reported that an official of the Union Pacific railroad has said the line will cut corn rates from Nebraska into two equal halves or words to that effect.

A letter from New York says there are now 850,000 bu No. 2 red wheat and 300,000 bu ungraded sold to go out between this and the middle of April; probably 250,000 of it will go out this week. Millers there hold 300,000 bu, and will need 1,800,000 bu more within the next two months.

New York reports 60,000 bu corn taken for export and New Orleans the shipment of 45,000 bu corn for Liverpool.

Last week South European ports exported 1,440,000 bu wheat, of which 1,300,000 bu were for the United Kingdom.

It is reported that the elevator men in Minneapolis have agreed to furnish 300,000 bu of seed wheat at 75c per bu for the needy farmers of South Dakota. To guard against loss the farmers will be charged for it at the rate of $1.00 per bu by the relief committee.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in light demand, mostly local, and there was no quoted change in prices.

Wheat was less active and unsettled within nearly the same range as Tuesday, but it was a "narrow" market in another sense, outside support being accorded sparingly, and it was more largely dominated by the action of Hutchinson than for several days previously. He was a big buyer early, and Partridge covered a good line of shorts, the principal selling being done by McCormick and Brosseau. This stimulated a free buying against privileges by the smaller operators, and after that the market sagged, the decline being the signal for buying by Boyden and some St. Louis houses. Some of the cables were weak, while the public advices said Liverpool was unchanged, and the pit did not seem to take kindly to the numerous advices of crop damage which came in early in the day. But Cudahy, Cottrel, and Hutchinson were good buyers on the under side of 89c for May, and the last named bid Partridge 80¾c for 500,000 bu just before the close. May opened 1c lower, at 79¾c, weakened to 79¼c bid, advanced to 80¾c, declined to 79¼c bid, and closed at 80c, with June and this month at the discount. August sold at 77½c. Regular No. 2 in store was nominal at 78@78½c. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 66@67c. No. 3 do at 70@76c; and No. 3 spring at 68@75c. Total cash sales about 40 cars.

Corn was dull and steady with a weak undertone, chiefly because of the expectation of lower rates on transportation from Nebraska. There was an absence of speculative demand, and comparatively little offered, as prices are already so low that the chances of profit by a further decline are confessedly small, while yet it is believed possible that additional weakness would follow any material swelling of the volume of arrivals. Samples were in good demand by shippers and averaged about ½c higher, while there was little change in store lots. May sold at 29½c, being the latest price of Tuesday, and closed at 29¾c bid, the total variation of the day being 1-16c. June closed steady at 30¼c and this month at 29¾c. August ranged at 31½@31¾c and September at 32¼@32½c. In store and to go there sold at 28¾@29¼c for No. 2 yellow, 27¼@27½c for No. 3 do, 25¾@28¼c for No. 2, and 29¾@29¾c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 27@28¼c for No. 4 mixed and 28@28¾c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales about 229 cars and 140,000 bu.

Oats were not especially active, though the feeling was firm, with sales usually at about ¼c advance. The receipts were small and samples sold readily, shippers wanting fair quantities. May was in fair request, with Fowler and Patton Bros. among the buyers. Hutchinson was a willing seller, however, and was credited with letting go some 400,000 bu at 21¾@21¼c, the market closing all the range. June and July were dull but firm at 21@21¼c. Buckley bought 110,000 bu No. 2 white for May at 23c, believed to be for Hess. Free on board lots sold at 20¾@23c for No. 3 mixed, 23¼@23½c for do white, 23½@24c for No. 2, and 23¾@24c for No. 2 white. Seed oats sold at 28c to arrive. Total transactions, about 125 cars and 1,400 bu, the latter being No. 2 white taken from store at 24c free on board.

Rye was less intensely dull and slightly firmer, although the aggregate business was only moderate, the market closing tame. There was more inquiry for May, and after selling at Tuesday's asked figure of 44¾c, 44¾c was finally bid, with sellers at 44¾c. March sold at 45½c. Cash offerings were small, and sales were readily effected at 43¾c for No. 2 to go to store.

Barley was quite firm, owing to meager spot offerings and a fair inquiry for the better grades of Iowa grown, such selling at 52@55c. Posted receipts were the smallest for a long time, being 18 cars, and withdrawals from store were 24,934 bu, chiefly No. 3. Free on board sales were at 52@53c for No. 4 and 50@48c for No. 5. Total transactions about 31 cars.

Provisions were weaker. The supply of hogs at the six points being one-third larger than for the corresponding day last year. There was a fair trade in ribs. Fully 4,500,000 lbs of them changed hands, Ryan being the leading buyer on the decline. Cudahy sold pork down early, and then it reacted in sympathy with wheat, but found little support, and apparently "the clique" was doing nothing. Lard was neglected. Pork opened 5c higher, at $10.57½ for May, declined to $10.42½, improved to $10.52½, and closed at $10.45, with about the same for June, 10c less for this month, and July at 10c premium. Lard sold 2½c higher, to $6.12½ for May, and closed at $6.10, with June at 5c premium and this month at 5c discount. August lard was quoted at $6.30@6.22½ and September at $6.27½@6.30. Ribs declined 5c, to $6.12½ for May, and closed at that bid, with June at 5c premium and about $5.00 bid for March. August ribs were nominal at $5.92½@5.95. Short clear was 5c higher, at $6.25@6.27½. Cash sales included 60 bris pork at $10.50, 580 tcs lard at $6.07½, 100,000 lbs green hams at 5¾@6¾c, 150,000 lbs short ribs at $5.05, and 180 lbs beef hams at $11.00.

Also 225 brls edible tallow sold at 4½c.

Millstuffs continued firm, as the offerings were meager. Bran sold at $10.25@11.25 and middlings at $11.00@13.50, the latter including sacks.

Flaxseed was essentially steady though dull, with little offered on the cash market, and futures inactive through lack of buyers. No. 1 on track sold sparingly at $1.48, but it was intimated that the market was a shade above that, as bids at that point were usually ignored. May was offered at $1.50, and at one time $1.49 was obtainable. Timothy seed continued dull and depressed, prices declining 10@2c. There was no regular demand for futures, with March offered at $1.35 and salable at about $1.34. Cash offerings moved slowly at the shaded prices, closing heavy, with prime about $1.34. Sales were at $1.00@1.01 for poor to good country lots. Clover seed was quiet but fully steady, with March nominally $5.35. Common to choice seed sold at $2.75@3.25. Poor Hungarian sold sparingly at 50c.

Few price changes of importance were recorded in the street produce markets, with eggs in good consumptive demand, and poultry wanted at the top figures touched this year. Buyers' inquiries were directed particularly to young turkeys, which were quoted at high as 9c per lb. The dairy markets were in a healthy condition, with a moderate sale for medium grades of butter, while fresh and sweet lots were wanted at recent slightly reduced prices held summer stock was lifeless. Cheese was firmly held and showed an advancing tendency, with fine October made in small supply; dealers think that there will be an entire exhaustion inside of the coming two months, or by the time new cheese is ready for the market. Turpentine was in higher, at 48c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
May	79¾	79¼@80¾	80
July	77¾	77¾@79½	78

CORN.

May	29¾	29¼@29¾	29¾
July	31	31 @31¾	31

OATS.

May	21¾	21¾@21¾	21¾
July	20½	21 @21¾	21½

MESS PORK.

May	$10.52½	$10.43½@10.57½	$10.45
July	10.52½	10.45 @10.55	10.55

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

May	6.10	6.10 @ 6.12½	6.10
July	6.17½	6.12½@ 6.17½	6.12½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

March	$ 5.00	$ ..... @	$ 5.00
May	5.07½	5.02½@ 5.07½	5.07½
July	5.17½	5.12½@ 5.17½	5.17½

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